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CONTROVERSY OVER HAITIANS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONTINUES

Status of Exiles Described

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Juan Baez]

[Text] The chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee denied that the committee is considering a bill to naturalize the Haitians who reside in the country.

Fulgencio Espinal, denying the allegation, said that the problem of Haitian emigration is an open case, to be determined by the Chamber of Deputies, due to concern for the fate of the anti-Duvalier leaders in exile and the illegal entry of Haitians across the border.

The congressman explained that for that reason the committee which he chairs called the leaders of the Democratic Movement for Haitian Liberation (MODELH) and the Jean Henri Dunant Refugee Center, in response to a petition by them that "we listen to the humanitarian reasons that should influence any legislative decision concerning this thorny issue."

Espinal stated that at no time had the Haitian exile leaders residing in the country, Luis Eugene Athis and Geral Lafontaine, put forth any written bill or orally implied that Dominican nationality should be recognized for Haitian nationals.

Espinal did not reveal by what means it was reported that the bill was being considered by the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee.

In the first report published regarding the bill, in ULTIMA HORA, it was not stated that the bill was in that committee.

"The situation of Haitian immigration to our country is more complex," he said, referring to those who believe that the problem could be solved by a mass expatriation of those people to the eastern portion of the island.

The congressman expressed the opinion that the problem should be studied in depth to differentiate the groups involved: refugees, sugarcane cutters and exiles, "because there are three different categories, with political and social implications that should be taken into consideration in any decision regarding each case in particular.

"Under no circumstances can we agree to returning the refugees and exiles, who are political dissidents of the Duvalier dictatorship, to their country. That would mean turning them over to the clutches of the dictatorship, which runs counter to our position as a democratic government," he indicated.

He feels that because of the complicated nature of the problem, the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies decided to consult with all interested parties in order to arrive at a just and responsible decision in any legislation that may be recommended to the body as a whole.

He added: "We should point out that the basic concern of our committee is for scrupulous respect for the asylum convention by national authorities; the Dominican Republic is a signatory of that convention. The deportation of Haitian leaders such as Paul Denis and Robert Moise should not be repeated."

Furthermore, Espinal reported that the committee had rejected a proposal to use the hiring of cane cutting braceros to leave hundreds of Haitian citizens in the country with no legal rights to be here.

Along those lines, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) deputy asserted that the committee will call the authorities of the National Migration Office, the State Sugar Council and the National Border Commission "to confront a situation which is causing serious problems for territorial and border security."

A report which appeared yesterday in an evening publication indicated that Dominican nationality would be granted to all undocumented Haitian nationals who are now residing in the country, in accordance with a bill which the report said would be introduced before the Chamber of Deputies.

According to that report, the bill was written on instructions from the Jean Henri Dunant Haitian Refugee Center.

Illegal Trade With Haiti

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] A leader of the Antireelection Democratic Integration Movement (MIDA) yesterday accused unscrupulous businessmen of exporting illegally more than 20 basic commodities to Haiti, "which for that reason are in short supply on the domestic market."

Alfredo Mota Ruiz, first vice president of the party headed by Francisco Augusto Lora, stated that according to reports to that organization, goods

such as chickens, tomato sauce, sugar, propane gas and salt are being exported to Haiti.

He pointed out that consequently these products are in short supply on the domestic market.

The political leader called upon the president of the republic to order the National Border Council to investigate the matter and determine whether the report is true.

He said that the businessmen who are engaged in this activity "are doing so because in that country there is a general shortage of the main items of daily consumption, and because more money can be obtained for them; payment is made in foreign currency, that is, dollars."

These statements were made by Mota Ruiz on the program "Enfoque Nacional" [National Focus] which is broadcast by La Voz del Tropico every Saturday.

Mota Ruiz indicated that many government officials with links to the marketing of these consumer goods are aware of this situation.

On another subject, the first vice president of the MIDA stated that the Senate should demand that the State Sugar Council present a report on how that organization spent $70 million of the $90 million which it obtained in the form of loans.

He said that until now the State Sugar Council has not revealed the use that was made of the $70 million that was advanced on the $90 million.

He pointed out that the council does not need the approval of the $90 million, "because with the high prices that sugar is getting on the international markets, that institution can finance the harvest based on the production it will have this year."

He added that "it should stop spending so much money on publicity to get the Senate to approve the loan, because in the final analysis that money is coming from the Dominican people."

Haitians Illegally in Dwellings

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Tulio Navarrete]

[Text] The assistant director of the National Housing Institute (INVI) stated yesterday that the National Police were asked "to evict and imprison several Haitian families" that are occupying "some" of the homes in the Juan Pablo Duarte housing complex.

Manuel Salvador Gautier provided EL CARIBE with this information after confirming a report that groups of Haitians for some time have been occupying part of the housing development located to the northeast of the capital.

Yesterday morning the INVI assistant director was asked whether that institution was aware that Haitians had been illegally occupying homes in the project.

Gautier said that he was unaware that the Haitians were living there, but that he would order an investigation "immediately."

Gautier was interviewed when attempts to locate the head of the agency, Frida Aybar de Sanabia, were unsuccessful. He assured the reporter that the report would be investigated "as soon as possible."

Afterwards the official made a statement to the effect that the report had been confirmed by the director of the INVI Department of Placement and Supervision, Salvador Pou. The latter went to the project in the company of other individuals to verify it.

"At the project, we found several families occupying some apartments," indicated Gautier.

He stated that Pou reported that the police at the closest station were notified "to evict and imprison the Haitians."

However, at the Juan Pablo Duarte station on Avenida Las Americas, the closest to the housing project, it was claimed that no such request was received.

The same thing happened when EL CARIBE tried to determine the veracity of the report at other National Police stations.

The Juan Pablo Duarte project has about 800 individual units, multifamily dwellings and duplex homes.

Its construction was begun at the end of the administration of former President Joaquin Balaguer.

Although INVI maintains that part of the housing could be ready for use by the end of this year, the project still has no paved streets or other services.

The cost of the project is RD $11,101,900.00, according to Gautier.

The official stated that as of the beginning of this year, a total of RD $7.6 million had been invested.

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SAVAGE TREATMENT OF SALVADORANS IN MEXICAN JAILS DENOUNCED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Quezaltepeque, 29 Sep--Residents of this city who left the country in order to go to the United States and for various reasons were unsuccessful, have told of the desperate situation of many Salvadorans in Mexican jails, where they have ended up after trying to use Mexico as a passageway to the United States.

The informants claim that the Matamoros Penal Center in the state of Tamaulipas, for example, is overflowing with Salvadorans. To date, no Salvadoran authority has given any indication of interest in their situation. They have been completely abandoned to their fate, which consists of multiple abuses.

The Quezaltepeque residents state that they managed to return to El Salvador after suffering hardships on the trip there and back. They claim that the Salvadorans who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Mexicans in the above-mentioned place were stripped of their money and documents by the Federal Judicial Police, so that the police could accuse them of being undocumented aliens trying to enter the United States illegally across the Mexican border.

"Our fellow countrymen," say the travelers who left this place, "have been imprisoned in these dungeons, the most revolting places in Mexico, where they are surrounded by rats and despicable creatures, such is the degree of filth in those cells." They add that once a week they are taken out into the sun so they won't get sick. At that time their jailers take advantage of the opportunity to shove them around, beat them and insult them with the most vulgar epithets. At night they sleep on the floor, which makes their lives even more miserable.

The informants go on to say that in the morning the Salvadorans are given the dirtiest and most disgusting tasks, not fit for human beings. If they make an error, no matter how insignificant, the agents beat them and put them in solitary confinement for long periods of time.

The Salvadorans express their regret that the Mexican authorities are so brutal, and that they do not have penitentiary systems that meet modern civilized standards. "We cannot understand," they add, "how the Mexicans, who have always said they have a special affection for this country, can try to exterminate the Salvadorans who are in that country's jails."

Finally, the Salvadorans who have reached Quezaltepeque urge the Revolutionary Government Junta and the Ministry of Foreign Relations to intercede with the Mexican Government to lift the burden off the shoulders of our countrymen.

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DAILY SCORES GOVERNMENT PLAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY142024 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 1, Section 2

[Editorial: "Restriction to Political Activity"]

[Text] It has been reported that members of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] met at Cruz Del Eje, a town in Cordoba Province, last Sunday to celebrate the birthday of former president Arturo Illia. On that occasion, several persons gave speeches on the current situation of the country. It was also reported that the meeting was held very secretly, since the provincial government had previously denied authorization to hold it at another place.

It is obviously unpardonable that a fraternal meeting of citizens who share the same political ideas has had to be held clandestinely, thus facing the risks of violating regulations that are in force. In times of institutional normalcy, the official ban on private or political meetings would have appeared incredible, particularly if such a meeting were held to honor, as in this case, a person who had been a wise and patriotic president, despite unavoidable disagreements.

Events like this and others, which have led to the application of regulations restricting the freedom of assembly, reveal a situation which contributes nothing to the purpose of the institutional normalization of the country, and least of all when official circles call on the public to cooperate in such a hard and delicate task.

Some justification could be recognized for many of the preventive measures adopted during the early days of the current government, especially those designed to counteract guerrilla activities and prevent those responsible for the chaos from persisting in their ignoble deeds. It seems unreasonable, however, that the precautions which have been taken in relation to party activities should be maintained with the rigor of the early days, over 4 years after the institutional change. During that long time, civic groups have been forbidden to exercise almost all the rights granted them by the constitution. They cannot hold private or public meetings because there is an official regulation

which expressly bans them. The internal life of the parties is limited to watching over and maintaining their properties, without the possibility of renewing their leaders, holding congresses, publishing newspapers or promoting debates on serious problems which afflict the country. Some political statements have been published, but not as official pronouncements by the parties but rather by the members who dare to sign them.

The development of a public conscience on big Argentine problems is hindered by such restrictions. The same thing happens with the development of skills among the citizens to hold government posts. Under these conditions, a political dialogue with unclear purpose has been initiated where persons with a known or unknown public career are invited to express their opinions under ambiguous conditions. Anyway, how could these people transmit to government officials the points of view of their respective political groups if the latter are deprived of the right to meet and consult the opinion of their members?

The right to meet, which the constitution does not expressly state because it is a right inherent in the rights to expression and association for useful purposes, has become a dead letter in Argentine political life, precisely when it is most needed to exchange ideas and clarify them through debate and public confrontation. There has been no lack of official encouragements of political parties to renew their methods, programs and leaders. The question arises if any kind of renewal can be achieved, while the parties are frozen.

The limitation of activities theoretically applies to political groups and labor unions. It is unfortunate that restrictions have been particularly applied to the former, since it is clearly seen that labor union leaders, who do not disguise their ideological leanings, can hold public and private meetings without fear, even meetings to reestablish organizations which were first intervened and then dissolved by official resolutions.

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL VIEWS POTENTIAL OF TRUE PEASANT INTEGRATION

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peasant Integration"]

[Text] Much is said of the integration of the peasant into the national life. In fact, the peasant is within that life, but he somehow does not participate consciously, and his presence is only visible through the action of third parties or factors of a political nature. Basically, the peasant is alienated from economic life, for example, and along with it, in everything he does, from the country's activities. This is an absolutely negative fact, if we take into account the numerical superiority of the indigenous population in Bolivia, a difference which will remain for many more years.

The Indian--the peasant, as he is called now--was lord and master of these lands. He had his own culture and an incomparable code of living, in which lying, stealing and laziness were major ills for that society. That reality alone gives an indication of the high degree of morality of civilization prior to the conquest and the splendor which must have ruled over it. The arrival of the Spaniards destroyed it all. The Indian was morally and materially dispossessed. His lands were taken away, his morals corrupted and his spirit subjected to a situation which was totally alien to him. Little by little the inhabitant of these lands was converted into a true pariah. The subjection was so brutal that the American race in general shut itself up in a great silence, imitating the defects of its conquerors and gradually degenerating to the extreme of deserving the worst labels for its human condition.

The advent of the republic in no way changed that situation. Independence was achieved, improving the situation of the mestizos, but the Indian passed to another state of dependency, much more abject than the previous one. Slavery was its chief characteristic, a system in which not only did the Indian work the owner's land, but he had to serve him in domestic tasks, an obligation which extended to the other members of his family. His reward was insufficient food, and corporal punishment was the rule.

That brown-skinned majority remained static until the Chaco War. It was during that dispute that a lacerating national reality became obvious. Pushed toward the trenches with no precise notion of why he was going to war, the Indian

began, little by little, to gain a sense of fatherland, of duty, and he became a strong soldier, mingling his blood with that of people of other social levels. From this came the stage of vindication for the peasant, under the encouragement of men who had begun to understand his needs. The result of this was agrarian reform, whose greatest virtue was the abolition of slavery and the elevation of the Indian to the category of citizen, although it did not create the actual conditions necessary for this. , On the contrary, political elements exchanged personal for political servitude, and from that time on, the peasant was dragged along under improvised leadership and sometimes subverted with material rewards of one kind or another for his support.

Today, when one speaks of creating new conditions in national life, it is indispensable to take, as a point of departure, the true integration of the Indian into national life, without political, sectarian or social conditions. That great mass, which basically has great human potential, must be educated and led to its total liberation under irreproachable ethical standards and highly patriotic motivation. The redeemed peasant population can easily become one of the great factors in Bolivia's potential. For this we must rid the field of false leaders, of unscrupulous men who traffic with the peasants. These people, who from time to time change their ideology or support for certain political persons, are the ones who have harmed the peasant most. Peasant organization must be allowed, but without such traffickers. At the same time, the Indian must receive an adequate education, unbiased justice and opportunities for work. Thus we will truly integrate the peasant.

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PAPER UNDERSCORES PRIORITIES IN PEASANT SECTOR

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Peasant Credit"]

[Text] There is something which is continually repeated: Bolivia cannot take any decisive steps in its development as long as it does not succeed in raising that standard of living of its peasants in all areas. It cannot be said that a nation has progressed if more than half its population leads a life which is not in step with the advances of the present civilization.

Therefore there is a growing tendency to emphasize that the development of our peasants must occupy a priority place in all plans and programs being drawn up by the nation. One of the bases will have to be, doubtless, helping that worker--we refer chiefly to the small peasant producer--to have a higher economic income as a lever to improve in other areas.

Of course the solutions are not easy, given our general conditions, nor are they simplistic. Attention must be given to requirements in several areas: agricultural and livestock credit, select seed, the use of pesticides and fertilizers, the acquisition of adequate technology, which presupposes an entire system of practical education. All that must be done, over and above what concerns the peasant culture, which already offers solid bases, but which must be encouraged to continue to develop in step with the times.

The subject with which we are presently concerned is credit, which, of course, involves other things. The unfortunate truth is that, to date, as is generally recognized, the small peasant farmer has scarcely enjoyed the benefit of development credit. He has had financing difficulties, although in the last few years this new field has been somewhat opened to foreign aid. The agencies which give or administer credit must take rational precautions to recover what they lend; they must not change from credit agencies into welfare agencies; they must be managed, even in the smallest detail, by persons who know the field in which they are operating. These limitations have led to almost no credit being extended to the small producer who, in addition, has not received sufficient information as to how to learn what he can obtain and how to obtain it. He does not know to whom to turn under what circumstances; how to offer, although it may be limited, some type of guarantee; how he must use the credit given him.

One of the errors may be that only credit is offered, and nothing more, or that in its operation it isolates money from other production factors. Peasant credit must be part of a complete development policy, in which there is a concurrence of all factors capable of increasing production and productivity. It presupposes, as we said, a plan for education and for supplying resources, from modern plows to seeds, fertilizers, etc. One must not only offer money, but the information and training needed to invest that money in a fruitful way.

Well-integrated plans must be established, plans whose coordination will guarantee the success of the policy being followed with respect to the small farmers. If the plans are not approached in this manner, the credit will not achieve much by itself; perhaps in some cases it will even end up being harmful, since it would not lead to increased production, but to making the peasant a bankrupt debtor.

We all know this is not an easy task; but we also know that there are trained people who can carry it out, and that it is urgently needed. We know that as long as we do not have a successful agrarian policy, most of our people will remain outside the benefits of modern civilization, without doing all they can for the benefit of all.

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CRITICAL POINTS IN MINING INDUSTRY OUTLINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Adolfo Linares]

[Text] Until 1970 the country's mining industry held great preeminence over other sectors of production, due chiefly to its ability to generate foreign exchange. Later, the temporary boom in petroleum activities gave rise to the thought that the mining industry could be dislodged from that position. However, the severe drop in exports and the substantial reduction in petroleum production, especially in the last 3 years, demonstrated again that the mining and metallurgy sector is basic, as a resource in foreign trade, to sustaining the national economy.

If, in the light of the various official studies and reports, we observe the degree of development achieved by this most important mining and industrial activity, we will see that for the present it has not met the challenge. In addition, its present severe crisis situation and the series of difficulties it faces show that this is not only a question of a circumstantial phenomenon but, on the contrary, a structural problem motivated principally by a generally limiting geology; extraction tasks which require more and greater effort without the compensation of better prices and greater productivity; the persistent impoverishment of the deposits; the absence of new discoveries; greater requirements for risk investment; complex metallurgic solutions; lack of prospecting and exploration; insufficient incentive and stimuli for new investments; deficiencies in the financing policy; a defective tax system; the complicated relationship between producers and the National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) etc. If we try to analyze the national mining industry, we cannot fail to mention, in the first place, the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) which because of its importance, complexity and extraordinary size plays a central role in the economic and social process of the nation.

In spite of the fact that since its creation all administrations have tried to give the chief state mining enterprise the characteristics of an independent economic entity, the truth is that its foreign debts have always been closely tied to those of the national state, and the providing of resources to cover its constant and numerous deficits has had severe repercussions on the public debt.

In addition, COMIBOL constitutes an instrument for the exercise of power in internal politics and social circles, and it is the public organism which causes greatest concern in the context of planning and programming of development, given its own importance and its influence over the other sectors of national activity.

COMIBOL provides approximately 59 percent of national tin production; 65 percent of copper; 70 percent of lead; 42 percent of wolfram; 86 percent of silver; 99 percent of bismuth and 78 percent of cadmium. However, it has had some serious technical, administrative and financial problems. Its production is falling day by day, due basically to the reduction in its reserves, in quantity as well as in quality (poorer ores); the use of antiquated and inadequate machinery; the lack of applied technological research (metallurgy); lack of rational administration; social and labor problems which have accumulated and worsened practically since its creation, etc.

The private medium and small mining firms and the cooperatives, however, whose total activities are very small in comparison with those of COMIBOL, are also faced with severe problems arising from the high and still rising costs of production and of machinery and equipment repair; the lack of a financing policy; a generally inadequate climate for investment characterized by high risk; lack of fiscal, tariff and monetary incentives; the continuance in force of a blind tax system which disproportionately pressures its economy, an inadequate physical and energy infrastructure for exploration, yield and industrialization; the growing costs of transportation from the mines to the smelters and the ports of embarkation, etc.

To all the foregoing can be added the difficult relations between ENAF and the producers of minerals and concentrates. For several reasons, attributable sometimes to the management policy of the smelters, and other times to problems of a technical character, and at still others to economic support between ENAF and the producers of minerals, whether they be COMIBOL or the private mining industry.

ENAF, which is a state monopoly, will soon have to work at less than its installed capacity, due to the constant reduction in the production of concentrates, and consequently, at costs which continue to be higher than the prices at which the product is transferred to the producer, with a resulting negative repercussion on its economy and without the possibility, furthermore, of establishing any control or regulation over them. In the last resort, the producer of minerals must absorb any level of inefficiency in ENAF. To all this can be added the fact that ENAF, because of its feeble economy and chronic insolvency, is unable to meet the urgent needs for financing of the producers of minerals and concentrates.

In a short summary, then, these are the chief inherent factors which together form the environment and the setting within which the national mining sector must develop.

As to the inherent factors which negatively affect exploitation, yield, industrialization and sale of this nonrenewable natural resource, we must refer to the conditions of the international mineral market, and particularly to those of tin.

The market for this mineral, like that for most raw materials, is subject to great fluctuations which are caused by critical conditions for the producers, chiefly those in developing countries.

This situation is even more serious because of the fact that our country is dependent to an exaggerated degree on tin exports, which represent about 70 percent of its total exports.

In this context, there are two factors which heavily affect the Bolivian tin industry: the International Tin Convention and the extracommercial sales of its strategic reserves by the United States.

Bolivia is a member of the International Tin Convention. The consultative organ of the convention is the International Council, made up of the principal tin-producing countries and the most important consumers, including the United States, who absorb about 30 percent of world production.

The composition of the International Council--producers and consumers--has limited the defensive action which is so necessary for the producing countries. The metropolitan and monopolistic interests of the consumers in some producing countries, notably Thailand and Malaysia, prevent the producers from strengthening their negotiating position.

In accordance with the convention, there is a "buffer stock" reserve, formed by contributions which the producing countries make, according to the characteristics of the market, either in metal or by financing special purchases of metal.

Unfortunately the minimum and maximum price levels have never responded to the expectations of just and reasonable prices suggested permanently by Bolivia in the council.

The American strategic reserve is even further aggravating the instability of tin prices because of the sustained danger presented by extracommercial sales planned periodically by the government of the United States through the strategic military reserve administered by the General Services Administration (GSA).

This extracommercial system has a tin reserve which apparently is more than 200,000 metric tons and represents more than a year of world production. Its presence implies both a psychological and a real depressant on the market, which became much more acute when the U.S. administration approved, as it recently did, the sale of a certain tonnage on the market.

The seriousness of these extracommercial incursions, which constitute real economic threats to the producing countries, contradict in practice all those programs of economic cooperation which the U.S. Government might approve for the producing countries.

In view of these negative circumstances, domestic as well as foreign, it is up to the national government to adopt urgent solutions, beginning with COMIBOL, which is one of the country's crucial problems; it must be faced within the framework of a stabilizing national policy, with a view to guaranteeing a suitable and efficient management for this powerful economic instrument which at this time is one of the negative factors in the country's future development, since it is responsible for the exploitation of enormous non-renewable, unchangeable natural resources, which to date has favored foreign economies and will contribute in the long run to weakening the national economy.

The solutions for COMIBOL must be generated in the executive branch, which is called to redefine first the objectives and goals to be achieved by this extremely important public enterprise, and then to give it a scientifically studied and structured administration.

To direct and take charge of the highest management area of COMIBOL, it must choose and designate an administrator capable of carrying out--because of his training, experience and leadership capabilities and regardless of his nationality--within precisely established periods, all the work programs and plans which will have been previously formulated with the concurrence of a professional interdisciplinary team (technical, financial, economic and social), which will work under his direction. Of course the government, in addition to approving those plans and programs, must guarantee its most decided support of and cooperation with the administration chosen.

Another problem requiring urgent attention concerns the treatment to be accorded the private mining sector, with a view to achieving through its activity--in addition to contributing efficiently to development through the qualitative and quantitative increase of production of the deposits under its control--the objectives which are inherent in any private enterprise.

The following measures, among others, would generally favor the mining industry: strengthening of the National Fund for Mining Exploration; the implementation of a tax system favoring new investment and encouraging the use of risk capital; establishment of credit lines through which the urgent needs for working capital and resources earmarked for modernization and expansion of these activities may be met; research into new technologies, chiefly in the field of metallurgy, and the establishment of adequate cooperative relations between ENAF and the producers.

8735
CSO: 3010

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

'JORNAL DO BRASIL' Editorial

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "American Vacuum"]

[Text] Serious crises usually accentuate the importance of great leaderships or their absence. Applied to the North American picture in a electoral year, this confirmation shows a negative hypothesis: not even the very serious threat to the petroleum supplies of the West was capable of raising the rhetoric of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan a little bit above the level of the diatribe in which they have placed themselves.

In one of his reasonings, as categorical as it was unsubstantiated, the challenger accused the president in office of being one of those responsible for the war between Iran and Iraq because he had not supported Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. As far as the president is concerned, he has repeated throughout the country that the possible victory by Reagan very probably would drag the country to a war, which is also an unsubstantiated campaign slogan.

Writing about the campaign, Hugh Sidey recalled an old saying by Harry Truman: "You have to appeal to the best instincts of people and not the worst, in the second hypothesis, you can win one or two elections but only by doing great harm to the country."

For the American press, the most paradoxical thing about the venom Carter has been dripping methodically is the fact that it is coming from a man who based his first campaign on an almost evangelical position, intentionally emphasizing his religious beliefs. Because of the cadence he imposed on the campaign, the president remains suspected of insincerity, or in the best of hypothesis, of meanness, with one aggravating factor: Carter is the president in office, which carries some advantages, but also greater responsibilities.

A few weeks before the elections, and with the previous elections indicating a close finish, the "presidential" position adopted by Carter when Reagan was still a poor bet appears very different. The two candidates appear even in mediocrity and in the apparent or real lack of prospects.

That leadership crisis cannot but be linked to the broader crisis the country is undergoing—the famous "crisis of identity," which followed earthshaking events like Watergate and the defeat in Vietnam. As Seymour Lipset said in an interview published in JORNAL DO BRASIL, "The candidates of the two parties today seek the same group of votes more and more. If the climate of the country shifts to the right, then the Democrats are the ones who speak a more conservative language; if it shifts to the left, it is the Republicans who must show themselves to be more progressive."

This lack of direction may be of more than circumstantial origins. Particularly fascinating is the analysis by Octavio Paz, the great Mexican essayist and intellectual, for whom the United States is toying momentarily with the idea of decadence and with the nebulosity resulting from it.

This subject has arisen in the United States since it became obvious that the country no longer had the same relative power as some years ago. This circumstance could be perfectly natural, resulting from the appearance of new forces and the change on the international scene itself. However, besides an understandable frustration, it would, in the analysis by Paz, also offer some recompenses which are not to be disdained, to the American conscience. Continuous progress is associated with variable doses of turbulence, friction and tension. Decadence, for those who have already reached the highest point, brings with it an unexpected love of pleasure, something which can be associated with the Proustian climate.

However, there is more. While they jovially led the world, the United States felt behind its back the caustic murmers of older countries: The leaders of the postwar period would be the "new barbarians," a people without a culture and a past. The idea of decadence, for Paz, even if it is more an intellectual game than a reality, allows identification of the United States with all the other great empires of history, which also had their rise and fall. If decadence is announced, then the country already has a past, it becomes as much a part of history as any other. It can abandon the complex of adolescense and enjoy all the pleasures of maturity and sophistication.

Correct, completely or in part, those analyses point toward the same phenomenon: a national identification, which at the same time that it appears to be waiting for new leaderships, also makes it more difficult for those leaderships to appear.

As long as those leaderships do not appear, it is necessary to be content with that which exists. The question posed is: once reelected would Jimmy Carter be a more convincing president than during the past 4 years? This is also an unsubstantiated hypothesis. It is this theory to which the principal natural allies of the United States seem to cling as Ronald Reagan commits successive gaffes such as the resurrection of the problem of Taiwan, which had been resolved in a very Chinese, pragmatic way.

The Soviet Union itself, which complained about the absolute unpredictability of Carter's policy and viewed the rise of Reagan in public opinion polls with apparent sympathy, now appears to have changed its opinion. Reagan, believe the Soviets, could try to behave like Eisenhower, delegating responsibilities, but to whom is he going to delegate them?

Since no position by Moscow is gratuitous, the sudden renewal of understandings between the two capitals through Edmund Muskie and Andrei Gromyko is already being interpreted as a sort of subtle way of strengthening the position of the Democrats: If Carter can once more find the road of dialog, hints this reasoning, why change horses in midstream?

Effects of Elections

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The U.S. Elections and Us "]

[Text] Some of those who yearn for the authoritarian days of yesterday, who possibly bet on a win by Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Elections so as to feel at home in the future in Brazil, must at this time be deeply disillusioned with what one of the principal advisers on Latin American affairs for the Republican candidate said in Brasilia. He is Roger Fontaine, a young man who for years has been studying Brazil and the continent. He was clear in declaring that those who think that a Republican administration in the United States will facilitate the emergence or activities strong regimes in South America are deceiving themselves. "Preoccupation with human rights and the development of political democracy did not begin with Carter nor will it end with him," declared Fontaine, asserting that Reagan, if elected "will have preoccupations similar to those of Carter" in this aspect, changing the tone and methods, however.

It is precisely the tone and methods, not the intentions or the spirit, which created difficulties for the Carter administration in its relations with Latin America. The failure in continental policy, progressively being overcome, was also pointed out by Reagan's advisers to such a point that referring specifically to Brazil, Fontaine says that the

Republican candidate considers relations with our country "a question of priority" within the framework of a general strengthening of the understanding between the United States and the great Latin American nations of the continent, particularly Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela.

Reagan and his advisers do nothing more than confirm a reality. Brazil is today the second country in the hemisphere, exceeded in industrial and productive capacity or in population only by the United States. Traditionally, we are a partner of the United States. Our domestic situation (despite our many political or developmental problems) is progressively placing us in a relationship of equality.

U.S. investments in Brazil border on $6 billion, according to U.S. estimates, or they reach $4,375,000,000, as is officially acknowledged by Brazilian statistics. The difference between the two figures is in itself a demonstration of the old bonds which joined both economies in basic tasks: estimates differ because many decades ago U.S. investors brought their dollars in suitcases, using them here without passing them through the sieve of accounting statistics in a relationship in which reciprocal good faith overcame legal problems.

The forthcoming U.S. elections are an internal event of that country which in no way will interfere with the direction of bilateral relations unless it is in the sense of invigorating them or bringing them up to date, removing obstacles, overcoming barriers, whatever the results are, whether Carter or Reagan wins. The policy of the present president and Democratic candidate for reelection is known. What remained as an unknown were the general features of the line of action of the Republican candidate with respect to Latin America. His principal adviser for continental affairs revealed the secret in an almost perfect way, recalling that a return to the policy of Kissinger would be received with pessimism and for that reason it is necessary to intensify the dialog.

Relations with Brazil, he says, will be given priority, however, within an overall and close understanding with Venezuela, Mexico (petroleum exporters) and Argentina (self-sufficient in oil). A view which does not differ from the present Brazilian foreign policy and which breaks the false idea of an alleged Brazilian "hegemony," which for a time artificially intimidated our best neighbors.

8908
CSO: 3001

POLL REVEALS DECLINE IN PRESTIGE OF GOVERNORS

Disapproval Ratings Given

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--More than 70 percent of the population of Sao Paulo is against the administration of the state by Paulo Maluf, according to a poll revealed yesterday by the Gallup Institute, while only 21 percent of the people agree with the methods of the Sao Paulo governor. In Rio, 61 percent of the people disapprove of the administration of Chagas Freitas.

The Gallup Institute poll was taken in August through questioning of people in the seven most populous states. Sixty-five percent of the people were opposed to the administration of Francelino Pereira in Minas Gerais. The only two governors with favorable ratings are Ney Braga of Parana and Marco Maciel of Pernambuco.

Disapproval

By comparison with surveys made before, the people's disapproval of the majority of the governors of the seven states is growing. This means that the people are showing a general dissatisfaction with their administrators. The persons surveyed linked the idea of "government" to the activities of the federal government as well as to state and municipal administrations. The poll says that the governors "rarely manage to prevent their local image from being tarnished when dissatisfaction grows against the government, government being understood to be the overall number of persons and bodies exercising political power."

In a comparison of the results obtained by the poll in the seven most heavily populated states, it is observed that the only two governors who have won approval (governing "well" or "very well") are the governors of Parana and Pernambuco. Despite this, Ney Braga and Marco Maciel show a decline by comparison with their previous ratings. The poll was made in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Pernambuco and Parana.

Chagas Freitas of Rio de Janeiro obtained the following: approval of his administration, 16 percent of those polled, while 61 percent disapproved. In Sao Paulo, 21 percent approved of the administration of Paulo Maluf but 71 percent disapproved. In Minas, 24 percent approved and 65 percent disapproved. In Rio Grande do Sul, 29 percent are in favor of Amaral de Souza and 66 percent are against him. In Bahia, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes obtained an approval rating of 40 percent and a 55-percent disapproval. In Pernambuco, Marco Maciel received the following: 50 percent approve of his administration and 48 percent disapprove. The best position is that of Ney Braga: 50 percent approve his way of governing and 46 percent disapprove.

The Decline of Each

Governor	1979				1980		
	May	Aug	Oct	Dec	Mar	May	Aug
Ney Braga (PR)							
Approve	43	59	58	47	53	54	50
Disapprove	37	35	35	40	38	41	46
Marco Maciel (PE)							
Approve	49	66	55	54	49	56	50
Disapprove	40	29	33	42	47	41	48
Antonio Carlos Magalhaes (BA)							
Approve	38	36	45	45	39	54	40
Disapprove	53	61	48	47	53	45	55
Amaral de Souza (RS)							
Approve	39	44	50	40	39	47	29
Disapprove	49	51	40	51	54	46	66
Francelino Pereira (MG)							
Approve	30	22	32	33	32	34	24
Disapprove	48	67	60	56	56	61	65
Chagas Freitas (RJ)							
Approve	36	38	36	34	30	37	16
Disapprove	46	51	48	47	58	56	61
Paulo Maluf (SP)							
Approve	28	35	29	18	24	30	21
Disapprove	59	61	63	69	68	65	71

Editorial Comments on Poll

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Opinion of Those Who Did Not Vote"]

[Text] By means of polls made periodically in the seven most populous states of the federation, the Gallup Institute confirms that the prestige of the governors is in noticeable decline: the numbers of those who

approve of their endeavors decline, while those who disapprove increase. Between May and August of this year even the only two governors who almost always received favorable ratings (they are governing "well" or "very well") from one-half or more of the people, suffered a certain reverse in confrontation with public opinion. In May, 54 and 56 percent approved of the administrations of Governors Ney Braga and Marco Antonio Maciel, respectively, but in August those percentages declined for both to 50 percent, with the percentage of those who disapprove climbing from 41 to 46 percent for Ney Braga and from 41 to 48 percent for Marco Antonio Maciel.

Below the two, and in declining order of their approval rating in the last 3 months, are Antonio Carlos Magalhaes (BA), Amaral de Souza (RS), Francelino Pereira (MG), Chagas Freitas (RJ) and Paulo Salim Maluf. Some suffered a considerable decline in the period, if one is to judge by the increase in the rates of disapproval, which were 10 percent for Antonio Carlos Magalhaes and 20 percent for the governor of Minas Gerais, a native of Piaui, Francelinio Pereira, while during the period May 1979 to August 1980, all five had more than half of the people against them: Paulo Salim Maluf, 65.1 percent; Francelino Pereira, 59 percent; Chagas Freitas, 52.4 percent; Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, 51.7 percent; and Amaral de Souza, 51 percent.

Would it not be, however, more surprising if these governors' approval ratings were on the upswing? Chosen as they were, they had an almost always thankless beginning under the just resentment of a people, whose capacity for expressing an opinion was once more disdained for the benefit of a restricted and spurious circle of privileged "electors," whose criteria for selection no one would have the courage to evaluate since from all appearances there was always fear of revealing them publicly. It was also a thankless beginning because the natural response of public opinion to that monopoly in the selection of governors is to demand more of them. Whoever arrogates himself the right to choose for all must be aware of the responsibility to choose better than everyone.

Appointed through a process which was always a mockery of legitimacy and which public opinion never accepted, the governors then had to imbue themselves with the necessary humility and seek a genuine, if after the fact legitimacy. Few, however, are those who appear to worry about something which is only a patriotic imperative. They fill themselves instead with the spirit of vassalage in the same measure that they grasp the power received from the hand they kissed, daring even to lie subsequently about the following phase of a career, which is without glory or merits. Creatures of centralized power, those men tend to make of it the guiding star of their administrations, thus becoming much more a court figure (and as soon as there is a swearing in at the higher echelons of the federal administration they will be there unfailingly to make their presence known and to given and solicit embraces; note,

for example, the newspaper accounts of the swearing in of Costa Cavalcanti as chief of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.]) than representatives of the interests and aspirations of the people of our states. For the sad role they play, the judgement made by public opinion is all too benign. It is a judgment probably only supported by hope, which as is known, is the last to die.

8908
CSO: 3001

UNE DEMONSTRATES IN MEC; TO HOLD CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

Student Demonstration

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--The National Students Union (UNE) held a demonstration yesterday at the Ministry of Education, which had been emptied as a result of two false alarms for bombs that, according to an anonymous source were set to explode at 1515 and 1530 hours. The UNE representatives wanted to present a document to Minister Eduardo Portella regarding the student strikes. The demonstration was viewed by 150 military policement armed with rifles and nightsticks.

The students did not get to see the minister, who received the document from Deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado (PMDB for Parana). The demonstrators told the deputy that in refusing to receive them, the minister was demonstrating that his statements in favor of dialog "were just a big lie."

The deputy explained: "As a minister he will be always and constantly open to dialog. But he also has to obey current legislation, which does ot recognize the organizations that signed the document." Professor Portella promised to reply to the UNE manifesto through the press.

UNE Meeting

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Aug 80 p 18

[Text] Campinas--The president of the National Students Union (UNE), Ruy Cesar Costa Silva, confirmed yesterday that the 32nd congress of that organization will be held in Piracicaba from 13 through 15 October. Unlike earlier meetings, the students already have the official support of several local sectors, such as the city hall and the Methodist University of Piracicaba (UNIMEP).

Mayor Joao Hermann Neto of the PMDB told a delegation of student leaders yesterday that he will place all of the infrastructure of the municipality at the disposal of the congress delegates. The plenary sessions will

probably be held in the Baron de Serra Negra municipal Stadium, with a capacity of 35,000 people, or in the covered sports gymnasium, which holds about 10,000. In the meantime, the rector of UNIMEP, Elias Boaventura, epxressed his readiness to suspend classes during the period of the congress, converting the university facilities into lodgings for the delegations from the whole country, which are going to be mobilized as of now.

The students will also be able to use the auditoriums of the Council Chamber, the Municipal Education Foundation and the Municipal Theater for accommodations or for parallel meetings.

Yesterday, the president of the UNE and the director of the State Students Union (UEE), Mauro Pereira Lopes, accompanied by other students, met with Mayor Hermann Neto and the rector of UNIMEP, who promised them all support to hold the congress.

PP Repudiates Violence

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] In Brasilia yesterday, Popular Party expressed its "solidarity with the government measures aimed at ascertaining the facts of the attacks" and made an "appeal to its political sensibility in the sense of being disposed to convene a National Constituent Assembly." Those positions were adopted by unanimity during a 2-hour meeting of the provisional National Executive Committee of the PP.

In an official note, the party also announced the following decision of its leadership:

1. To reiterate the anxiety shared by all the people that the investigations pertaining to the terrorist attacks may not arrive at conclusions that will calm and bring security to the nation, by not punishing those responsible for the hideous crimes;

2. Nevertheless, to express the hope that the decision of the president of the republic is complied with in the shortest time and with the announced firmness;

3. To confirm the position assumed from the outset, of complete support for the government's action in combating all acts of terrorism, regardless of their origin and the social position of their possible perpetrators;

4. To urge the government to convene the National Constituent Assembly that will give the country the constitutional order it needs, demanded more and more by democratic consciousness, entrusting that important task to the national congress that is to be elected in 1982. If this is done, it will remove focal points of anxiety and will insure the political stability that is essential for the goals of national security and the solutions of the serious problems that affect the people;

5. To reaffirm the concern with which it witnesses the negative effects of the economic policy adopted by the government on the pretext of fighting inflation and which in reality further increases the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few without achieving those objectives, and intensifies in the minds of the people, particularly the wage-earning class, the feeling of social injustice to which they are cruelly subjected.

Constituent Assembly

During the discussions, the president of the party, Senator Tancredo Neves, expressed the conviction that "the government will capitulate on the issue of convening a constituent assembly the same way that it capitulated on the question of amnesty. The constituent assembly," he stressed, "is an idea that prevails throughout the country: the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB), the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), the Brazilian Press Association (ABI), the unions, students, all want it. I must say that I have gathered that same impression in government sectors."

Tancredo supported the argument that "though congress is prevented from doing the ideal, it should not for that reason abstain from doing the possible." That observation was made in reply to the criticism of Minas Deputy Carlos Cota that the PP is getting into the habit of opting for the lesser evil rather than opposing everything that is wrong." Cota referred to the support given by the party the night before to approval of the government message establishing new criteria for the executive collection of debts: "We are going to make the government assume sole responsibility for what it proposes which does not suit the community."

In that connection, the regional chairman of the PP in Sao Paulo, Olavo Setubal, read messages from several state organizations opposed to the original plan and to the substitute approved by congress. Gilvan Rocha, leader in the senate, supported the advisability of "the systematic presentation of democratizing election reform plans as a means of organizing parliamentary resistance against the government's aim of destroying the opposition."

Conventions

The Popular Party set 29 March 1981 for municipal conventions, 3 May for the state conventions and 7 June for the national convention that will select party leaders.

The decision was taken based on the argument that by letting the Social Democratic Party (PDS) and Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) hold their respective conventions first, the PP could benefit from divisions that might occur within those parties.

8711
CSO: 3001

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS FOR STUDENT LEADERS CRITICIZED

Creation of Slates Scored

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] Elections for the renewal of the State Students Union (UEE) directorate will begin today throughout the state of Sao Paulo. There are four competing slates: Viracao, Mobilizacao Estudantil, Maos a Obra and Unidade e Democracia, which were formed in meetings, many times isolated, of the many factions making up the student movement. Unlike the two previous years, the process of formation of slates did not take place in the meetings, which should have been widespread, of the State Council of Student Organizations (CEE), the body which enfolds the rank and file organizations representing the Sao Paulo university students.

The divisions which took place in CEE meetings is being harshly criticized by student organizations, who blame the present UEE leadership for not rallying the Sao Paulo university students around their common struggles. With respect to the elections beginning today, FOLHA yesterday interviewed leaders of academic centers, unions and DCE's [expansion unknown] as to their opinions on the competing slates and the UEE.

"Important Elections"

The president of the 11 de Agosto Academic Center of the University of Sao Paulo Law School, Tadeu Modulo, declared that elections for the UEE are very important for the students of Sao Paulo because they will serve "to show that we are supporting our general organization." According to him, the main role to be played by the UEE is that of unifying the students' struggles and for that reason "It is very important," he emphasized, "that we have a strong organization representing the students at a state level." Tadeu Modulo preferred not to give his opinion on the competing slates.

Such, however, was not the opinion of the president of the 22 de Agosto Academic Center of the Pontifical Catholic University (PUC) Law School, Alexandre Inojosa, who criticized the UEE for not representing all the factions and tendencies of the student movement. According to Inojosa, "The sectarianism existing in the UEE has driven the university students away from the body and this can be proved by the meetings of the CEE: In the last three meetings there was no quorum."

As far as Alexandre Inojosa is concerned, the elections for the UEE are disorganized and he cited the case of the PUC where "few people know of the election and only two of the four slates are waging a campaign." The president of the 22 de Agosto Academic Center also declared: "We are supporting Unidade e Democracia, where all factions are represented."

The director of the University of Sao Paulo (USP) Politechnical Union, Marcio Motidone, declared in turn that the UEE elections at this time acquire a most important role for the students since "the degree of the intensification of struggles for more money for education and against paying for education requires the students to know how to choose who is going to lead the UEE, the body which has as its main role the unification of those struggles."

According to the director of the Politechnical Union, the programs presented by the slates is important but the students must also know what the university students who present themselves as candidates did previously as leaders of the student movement. Of the six leaders of the Politechnical Union, he declared, four support the Viracao slate, one supports Mao a Obra and the other Unidade e Democracia.

Doing Nothing

Pedro Henrique Mendes de Oliveira, president of the Mackenzie University DCE, described the UEE "as necessary for the unification of the students" and he criticized the present leadership for having estranged the student body, sinning because it did nothing." For this reason, he declared, "the elections come at a good time." In the opinion of Pedro Henrique, the Unidade e Democracia slate will win in Mackenzie University, where it is being supported by most of the leaders of the DCE.

Another rank and file organization, which criticized the present leaders of the UEE, was the Luis de Queiros Academic Center of the School of Agronomy of Piracicaba. According to the director of the body, Julio Cuco, "The UEE showed itself to be deficient in directing the elections."

Julio Cuco declared: "We did not participate in the process of forming slates and for that reason we are not doing well in the elections of which we learned only because of the presence of campaign representatives in the campus of our school. However, we are not seeing a marshalling of the student body."

The director of the PUC DCE, Marcio Correia Toledo, declared that the organization is viewing the elections as a moment for defining the directions of the student movement and that for this reason "it is doing everything it can to convoke the students of the PUC." However, he pointed out, the position adopted by the organization is that of strengthening the organization and that the instructions given to the PUC students is to write the inscription "For the Unification of Sao Paulo Students" on the ballots.

The justification presented by Marcio Correia Toledo is that "none of the slates presented a program which would unite the students and for that reason they do not have the requirements for leading the Sao Paulo university students."

Voting Will Be Today and Tomorrow

Elections for the new directorate of the UEE will begin today at 0700 throughout the state. Four slates will be entered: Mobilizacao Estudantil, Viracao, Maos a Obra and Unidade e Democracia. Elections will close tomorrow at 2230, counting of votes to begin immediately after close of the election. The State Central Election Office will function at the Sao Paulo PUC campus in Beta Hall.

All Sao Paulo university students, students who are about to graduate and postgraduates, who are duly enrolled in schools which up to last night registered to participate in the elections, may vote in the elections for the UEE directorate.

Viracao Slate Elected

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] The new directorate of the UEE, consisting of members of the Viracao slate elected last week, is going to advocate freezing of the amount of monthly school fees during the present semester of the school year, pursuant to instructions from the National Students Union [UNE].

The program of the new directorate was explained yesterday after the announcement of official election results in which the Viracao slate obtained 22,803 votes in 250 schools which participated in the election, to 19,692 votes of the Maos a Obra slate, which came in second. The Movimento Estudantil and Unidade e Democracia slates received 17,847 and 13,803 votes respectively. There were 3,102 blank and 1,934 invalid votes.

Budget and Annual Tuitions

The new directorate also intends to pressure deputies so that the Legislative Assembly will only approve the 1981 budget if the first and second grades (presumably University) and the three state universities receive more than 12 percent of the total budget (Governor Paulo Maluf said last Friday that the executive branch will allocate 100 billion cruzeiros, which means 20 percent of the entire state budget, to education--first and second grades and universities).

The Viracao slate, according to its future president, Patricio Prado Filho, a student of economics at the USP, intends to "fight against abusive increases in monthly payments in private schools in an attempt to create conditions so that all can remain in higher education without great financial difficulties." The UEE, according to the recently elected president, is going to advocate the freezing of monthly payments in the present semester, pursuant to instructions from the UNE.

Patricio Prado Filho also made an appeal to his colleagues: "We believe that those objectives will only be reached in the degree that there is a specific amount of participation by the students within our organization and if we all participate actively in the movement which seeks a solution to the education crisis in Brazil."

The members of the Viracao slate promise to encourage political participation by the students but they do not support any party in particular. Its members come from the "youth wing" of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) as well as from the PT [Labor Party]. According to Fabricio "The party question is not important. What unifies us are the banners raised today by the UNE and UEE of no increase in the second semester of paid schools and a minimum share of 12 percent of the state and federal budget for education.

The Elected.

In addition to Patricio Prado Filho, the following are members of the elected directorate: Edgard Steffen Jr (Architecture of Pucamp), Carlos Santana (Psychology of the University of Moji), Antonio Carlos (Administration of FGV), Marcelo Borges (Engineering of Bauru), Cassandra Nunes (Geology of USP), Silvana Tofora (Social Sciences of PUC/SP), Carlos Oliveira (Journalism of the Methodist Institute of ABC), Sonia Castellar (Geology of USP) and Antonio Jose Meireles (Food Engineering of the University of Campinas).

Counting of the 79,181 votes was done at the DCE office of the PUC of Sao Paulo. The Viracao slate was supported by the members of the present UEE directorate.

According to the new president of the organization, generally the number of students increased. However, there was a decline in the total of voters in the "traditionally most combative schools, something which must be resolved by speeding up the functioning of the UEE. We believe that next year, with an increasingly effective UEE at the side of the students, we shall be in a condition to overcome that decline."

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CSO: 3001

BUSINESSMEN FAVOR POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION, BLAST TERRORISM

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 21

[Text] Sao Paulo--The principal leaders among Sao Paulo businessmen, meeting yesterday in the GAZETA MERCANTIL Forum, scored any and all forms of political regression, saying that those who devote themselves to making the democratic opening fail and dare to use the "abominable recourse of terrorism" shall not prevail over the overwhelming will of the people. They emphasized that nothing "shall halt our movement in the direction of an economically prosperous, socially fair and politically open society." They conclude saying that under the "firm and well-intentioned" leadership of President Figueiredo "we have already begun the journey."

They advocate the point of view that necessary changes in the economic structure "can only be successful in the midst of permanent discussions and negotiations," stressing that the development plan must be prepared under a democratic system. They are convinced that any national mobilization aimed at these objectives "demands strengthening of the free enterprise system, whose endeavors cannot, and must not, have restrictions other than those inspired and based on the collective interest."

The document is signed by businessmen Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, Claudio Bardella, Luis Eulalio de Bueno, Vidigal Filho, Olavo Setubal, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Jose Ermirio de Moraes Filho, Laerte Setubal Filho, Mario Garnero, Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter and Jose Mindlin. All of them were elected as business leaders by direct votes of other businessmen and they now make up the GAZETA MERCANTIL Discussion Forum, which issued the manifesto yesterday. The 94-line document is also signed by businessmen Manoel da Costa Santos, Paulo Villares and Paulo Vellinho.

The Document

Meeting in the GAZETA MERCANTIL Forum, we believe it timely to express our point of view on the present economic, social and political situation. Aware of our responsibilities to the nation, and particularly to the business community, we could not avoid making a clear statement on the problems of the present.

No one is unaware of the difficulties afflicting us now. It is necessary, therefore, to lay aside once and for all any shred of pessimistic feeling that may be harbored on the future of Brazil. We managed to overcome the formidable obstacles which resisted the advance of our economic development. Two generations witnessed the birth of a modern industrial economy, an unprecedented event in the Western World of the 20th Century.

It is in this perspective, therefore, that we must evaluate our vicissitudes and project our hopes.

With all certainty we shall be capable of the free, prosperous, fair and democratic society to which we all aspire in the decade just beginning.

The path of progress, social justice and democracy must avoid the dangers of recession. Recession would be the worst of solutions. The peculiarities of the Brazilian social structure would make the consequences of even a temporary paralyzation of growth unbearable. In addition to meaning a tragic reduction in job opportunities in a country such as ours where hundreds of thousands of young people come into the labor market every year, it would also mean privation in many homes, since we do not have the mechanisms capable of providing even a subsistance income to the unemployed. On the other hand, national business in all sectors could be swallowed by the maelstron of recession, allowing the unleasing of a generalized process of denationalization and of state ownership. In the wake of unemployment and a decline in wages--without the slightest assurance that inflation would be contained--a profound social crisis would certainly remain. In a climate such as this, the enemies of democracy could breath new life into their totalitarian objectives.

We therefore reaffirm the need for a gradual effort for the stabilization of prices and a balance in foreign accounts. That is why we warn of the dangers of a strategy which supports the reduction of real liquidity and the indiscriminate and linear curtailment of public spending.

It is not, however, enough to reject the adoption of a strategy of recession. It seems to us to be essential to clearly define a number of medium and long-range priorities which will allow the country to see its horizons of growth.

We consider it to be an absolute national priority that we achieve a reduction in energy dependence during the present decade with a decline of petroleum imports to a tolerable minimum. This goal is fully feasible because we have an excellent energy potential. We wish to emphasize that the success of substitution programs depends on a broad participation by private enterprise.

Agricultural development must continue to receive special attention. Results obtained this year in the increase in agricultural products have already been very encouraging but they still do not appear to be enough to insure the role required, whether it be in the effort to combat inflation, the increase in exports or the maintenance and increase in the level of employment. Fulfillment of these functions requires a consistent policy of minimum price fixing, establishment of credit conditions and regulation of the prices of supplies and the sale of crops capable of instilling confidence in the farmer during coming years.

Finally, as was emphasized by the "First Businessmen's Document," whose positions we reaffirm completely, it is necessary that the state face the pressing shortages in matters of health, basic sanitation, housing, education, urban mass transit and environmental protection. That program of social spending would come to alleviate centers of tension for city and rural workers. A measure of an elementary sense of justice, it would also bring beneficial effects to income and employment.

It is on these three pillars: reduction of energy dependence, agricultural development and activation of social spending, that medium and long-range strategy must be based because they are the most suitable for the national interest.

We are sure that the necessary changes in economic structure can only be successful in the midst of permanent discussion and negotiation. The development plan must be prepared under a democratic regime. We are also convinced that any national mobilization around these objectives demands the strengthening of the free enterprise system, whose endeavors cannot, and must not, have restrictions other than those inspired and based on the collective interest.

In the same way that we advocate the free enterprise system, we reaffirm our conviction that no truly democratic society can do without union organizations, management as well as labor, under the aegis of legislation resulting from broad participation of sectors involved.

Economic freedom can only germinate in a democratic climate. The smothering of public freedoms sooner or later compromises the exercise of private enterprise. In this respect, a continuous improvement of institutions is called for under the protection of a balance among the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Powers, whose prerogatives, rights and authorities must be maintained within a climate of independence, mutual respect and harmony.

It is because of the solidity and balance of democratic institutions and because of the exercise of economic freedom that there is the possibility of absorbing the natural conflicts of interests in a climate of justice and tolerance.

For all these reasons, any form of political regression is inadmissible. Those who devote themselves to plotting the failure of the democratic opening in the shadows--and worse than this they dare to use the abominable recourse of terrorism--shall not prevail over the will of the overwhelming majority of the people.

It is the daily exercise of dialog and understanding that allows us to overcome the difficulties of the present. Nothing shall halt our movement in the direction of an economically prosperous, socially fair and politically open society.

Under the firm and well-intentioned leadership of President Figueiredo, we have already begun the journey.

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CSO: 3001

OSI DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINAS BOMBINGS

PMDB Councilman Arrested

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The presidency of the republic issued a note yesterday confirming the arrest of a Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMBD) councilman and two other persons, charged with three bombings in the Minas municipalities of Barbacena and Antonio Carlos and painting subversive and antigovernment graffiti in those cities. They are being held by the Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS) in Belo Horizonte. They have also been charged with belonging to a clandestine group called the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI), a Trotskyite organization.

After reading the note, the press secretary of the presidency of the republic, Marco Antonio Kraemer, said he did not see any connection between the terrorist acts in those municipalities and the attacks that occurred in Rio de Janeiro--where the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) employee, Lyda Monteiro da Silva, was killed--and the destruction of newstands in other parts of the country, which continue to be secretly investigated.

Kraemer said also that President Joao Figueiredo was informed of the investigations in Minas and stressed that the data contained in the government's official note are based on investigations of the security organs, both civilian and military, which are working on the case.

According to the note, Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova assumed responsibility for the three bombing attacks, declaring that the other two arrested--his brother, Luiz Crisostomo Vilanova, and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira--"participated only in the preparation of and the posting of the placards with subversive messages." Vilanova admitted also that he planned to set off a fourth bomb, confiscated in his home by the security organs, and that another younger brother, Paulo, helped place the bombs which, however, were set off by him alone. The councilman confessed also that he belonged to the OSI and indicated the names of six other participants, among them three other politicians: Councilman Ubirajara Bertoletti, of the Barbacena PMDB; Professor Manoel Conegundes, defeated candidate for federal deputy for the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) in the

last elections; and Marco Antonio de Araujo Lima, also a candidate for councilman for the PMDB who was defeated in 1978. The four politicians, together with two female students and a man known only as "Nonato," constituted the OSI municipal committee for Barbacena.

The attacks occurred on the night of 28th of last month, the bombs having exploded in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy and in a vacant lot near the military airfield in Barbacena; and at the military enlistment board in the neighboring municipality of Antonio Carlos. On the following night, Luiz Crisostomo and Caetano Cesariano were arrested as they were posting placards and painting subversive graffiti, and then named Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova as the leader of the group and responsible for the attacks. Vilanova was arrested on the morning of the 30th.

Passarinho: Investigation Is Being Conducted Properly

The majority leader in the Senate, Jarbas Passarinho, yesterday expressed "absolute confidence" in the correctness of the investigations that are being conducted in Minas with regard to the bomb attacks, stressing that he "had no doubt" about their results.

"The fact that in the course of the inquiries the depositions were followed by a public prosecutor," he argued, "reinforces my conviction about the correctness with which those depositions were taken. The confession of Councilman Eduardo Vilanova is a definitely enlightening fact for me.

"In the general Brazilian panorama," continued the government leader, "I attribute responsibility for the escalation of violence we are going through to the resentful minorities, prepared to prevent the political opening from continuing."

The PMDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Freitas Nobre, termed the government note on the Minas attacks "distorted and untrue," and announced that the opposition parties are going to decide today on a joint position on the matter.

"The morbid and unfair preoccupation with trying to compromise our party is ridiculous because we hold a defined position against terrorism, including police terrorism," declared Nobre, referring to the fact that the councilman charged with the attacks belongs to the PMDB.

"The nation knows what is the origin of the terrorist attacks," Freitas Nobre declared. The president of the OAB, who followed the police investigation regarding the attack on the jurist Dalmo Dallari, declared that it was perpetrated by a parmilitary group allied to the police of Sao Paulo. At the same time, a government party federal deputy explained this week that when he was secretary of public security for Sao Paulo, he called the people responsible for the attack on the Brazilian Analysis and Planning Center (CEBRAP) and warned them not to repeat it."

"Today, however," he continued, "while the serious attacks in Rio de Janeiro remain with no sign of clarification, the authorities present distorted and untrue information with regard to the events in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos."

Afterwards, the leader of the Workers Party (PT), Deputy Airton Soares took the floor to declare that the attacks in the country come from the right "and the government tries to attribute responsibility for the crimes to the left.

"There are 106 attacks that have gone unpunished, that have not been clarified. On the contrary, they are being covered up, as in Sao Paulo where people were arrested and then released without any action having been taken. The situation we are witnessing is that the president of the republic does not have the power to ascertain the facts of the attacks."

Text of the Note

Report to the Press:

In view of the questions by the press with regard to the terrorist attacks that occurred by Barbacena and Antonio Carlos (Minas Gerais), we wish to report the following information gathered from the security organs that participated in the investigations:

1. On the night of 28 August 2 bombs exploded in the city of Barbacena: 1 in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy and the other in a vacant lot near the military airfield. That same night, a third bomb exploded in the city hall of the city of Antonio Carlos (Minas Gerais), a neighboring municipality, directly hitting the Military Service Enlistment Board in that city. The three explosions caused only material damage.

2. In view of the incidents, the security authorities in the area (Secretariat of Public Security of Minas Gerais and Military Command) ordered the immediate intensification of specific investigations of the terrorist attacks, investigations that were already being carried out in Minas Gerais since last June when a bomb exploded in the Press Building in Belo Horizonte.

3. After the investigations conducted by members of the Minas Gerais Department of Public Order (DOPS) and the 4th Army Division, on the night of 29 August (Friday) the regional police department team arrested Luiz Crisostomo Vilanova and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira, who were posting a large number of placards with subversive and antigovernment messages and painting graffiti in the streets of that city. After the first depositions were taken in the city of Barbacena, the aforementioned individuals declared that Eduardo Paulo Vilanova, brother of Luiz Crisostoma, was responsible for the bombings that had occurred the previous night in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos.

4. On the morning of 30 August (Saturday), Eduardo Paulo Vilanova, who was elected councilman for the PMDB in Antonio Carlos in 1978, and who is also a fourth-year student of mathematics at the President Antonio Carlos Foundation of the city of Barbacena, was arrested.

5. The three individuals arrested were transferred to Belo Horizonte where they are being held in the facilities of the Minas Gerais DOPS. An inquiry was immediately initiated to ascertain the facts connected with the terrorist attacks.

6. In the course of the inquiries, Eduardo Paulo Vilanova declared, according to the deposition that was signed by him and witnessed by public prosecutor Dr Jose Maria Santos, that:

He, Eduardo, was responsible for placing and activating the three bombs that exploded in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos on the night of 28 August 1980;

His youngest brother, Paulo Vilanova, helped him place the bombs in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy, in the building near the military airfield and in the military enlistment board in the Antonio Carlos city hall;

He, Eduardo Vilanova, activated the bombs;

His brother, Luis Crisostomo Vilanova and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira participated only in preparing and posting the placards with the subversive messages in addition to painting graffiti on the night of 29 August 1980 in Barbacena;

He, Eduardo Vilanova, is a member of the municipal committee of the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI) of the city of Barbacena and was responsible for mass mobilization among the student sector.

The following individuals are also members of the OSI municipal committee in Barbacena:

Ubirajara Bertoletti, councilman in Barbacena, elected on the MDB ticket in 1978 and currently a member of the PMDB, also a teacher and lawyer in Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for deputy on the MDB ticket in 1978.

Manoel Conegundes, teacher and lawyer in Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for federal deputy on the MDB ticket in 1978.

Marco Antonio de Araujo Lima, also a resident of Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for councilman on the MDB ticket in 1978.

"Nonato," whole full name, activity and source of income are unknown; all that is known is that this individual participated in the meetings of the OSI committee and was one of the members of that organization.

Ivone, surname unknown, student at the school of philosophy of Barbecena and her colleague, cousin of Professor David Maximiliano de Souza, member of the OSI in Ouro Preto who is under arrest in the penitentiary in Linhares in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, awaiting trial, having been indicted following a police investigation after explosives were confiscated from his residence in the city of Ouro Preto at the time of the visit of the president of the republic to that city on 21 April 1980.

7. Eduardo Vilanova stated also that he had a fourth bomb ready to be set off. That bomb was confiscated by the security organs after a search of his residence of 84 Bias Fortes Strees in Antonio Carlos, Minas Gerais.

8. The Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI) to which Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova belongs is a leftist group comprised of Trotskyites connected internationally with the reconstruction committee of the Fourth International (CORQUI), which advocates the assumption of power through armed struggle.

It has been active in Brazil since 1979 when its first indications appeared. It was formed by the merger of four Trotskyite groups: Trotskyite Bolshevik Faction (FBT), 1st of May Combat Organization (OC-1 May), October Group, and the Workers Mobilization Organization (OMO).

The OSI held its Third Congress clandestinely in August 1979 and prior to that, through a member of the central committee, it participated in a meeting in Paris of the eighth section of the International Bureau, the leading organ of CORQUI.

The OSI's political line is close to the line of the International Workers Party (POI), indicating that the two organizations are merged.

The OSI has been active in the Brazilian union movement, trying to arouse the workers with its slogans.

In 1979, under the cover of the POI, the OSI organized into the National Line for the Workers-Student Alliance (TNAOE), drawing together several student groups, in an attempt to control the National Students Union.

August 29 was the 40th anniversary of Leon Trotsky's death. Clandestine meetings sponsored by the Socialist Convergence and the newspaper O TRABALHO, were held in various parts of the country, including Brasilia, to commemorate the event. The OSI is Trotskyite.

Conegundes Denies Participation

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The chairman of the Popular Party (PP) committee in Barbacena, Prof Manoel Conegundes, yesterday termed "a joke" the accusation by Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova made in the course of the DOPS investigation into the explosion of bombs in that city, naming him as the organizer of the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI).

Conegundes testified in the DOPS yesterday for about 4 hours and will return this morning to conclude his testimony. He arrived at the DOPS at 1420 hours yesterday in a Legislative Assembly vehicle accompanied by Deputies Danton Canabrava, leader of the PP, and Genesio Bernardino and Milton Lima, also of that party.

Before entering the DOPS, he said that he had learned of the accusation through the official note issued by the Secretariat of the Mass Media (SECOM), stressing that he has never heard of the OSI. Conegundes attributed his involvement in the investigation to the intent to strike at the leadership of the PP in Barbacena.

After saying that Vilanova "must be out of his mind," he stressed that he had never participated in clandestine organizations. "I have the testimony of even political adversaries on my behalf," he said, citing among them the chairman of the Minas Social Democratic Party (PDS), Deputy Bias Fortes.

"Bias Fortes has a reputation in Minas politics, a name to protect, and he would not lie on my behalf or even slander me because he is a loyal adversary," he said.

OSI Denial

The leader of the OSI, Vitor Letizia, said yesterday that the organization does not have any members in Barbacena and considered the SECOM note "a smokescreen." He said that OSI has headquarters in 10 Brazilian states, among them Minas Gerais, and has about 1,000 members.

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BRASPETRO NEGOTIATING PETROLEUM PROSPECTING WITH PRC

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 17

[Article by Gerardo Mello Mourao: "BRASPETRO Mission Looks For Oil in China"]

[Text] Beijing--This week I found the trail of BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International,Inc.] personnel at the Petroleum Corporation of China. One of the Chinese leaders in the area told me that the trip was highly profitable for Brazil as well as for the negotiators. It was the best possible. "The gentlemen in Brazil may not have petroleum, but they understand the subject," said the Chinese.

The BRASPETRO men who were here were Joel Mendes Renno, president of PETROBRAS International, who headed the small and discreet delegation consisting of only two other persons: Luis Reis, BRASPETRO general manager for geophysics, and Kazume Miura, chief of one of the most important areas of geology of the company, who is primarily assigned to the China area.

Joel Renno is already a known trading partner in China, where he sold minerals previously as president of Vale do Rio Doce, while Luis Reyes arrived here with the background of 3 years in Libya as BRASPETRO general manager.

For those who may not know, BRASPETRO is a company which does abroad what PETROBRAS should do in Brazil, it finds oil. It is through this subsidiary of the state company that Brazil is seeking petroleum at this time in six countries: Libya, Iraq, Guatemala, Angola, Algeria and China.

Joel Renno declared: "We are partnered with other foreign enterprises in China, making seismic surveys on the international shelf in a 110,000 kilometer belt. These surveys are necessary for the identification of the area for putting contracts into effect subsequently. BRASPETRO is partnered with ELF, British Petroleum, Phillips, Chevron, Texaco, Mobil, Esso and Amoco in China."

Opening Markets

For the BRASPETRO executive, activities of the company abroad contribute positively to opening the market for other Brazilian products. This is so to such a degree that sales this year should exceed $1 billion, all resulting from the work of BRASPETRO.

Moreover, it is not by accident that 50 percent of Brazilian petroleum consumption is assured by suppliers whose areas have received the contribution of BRASPETRO work.

The BRASPETRO executive believes that explorations abroad do not prejudice the expansion of exploration work in national territory. "Brazil should be the second or third country in the world in production efforts, with nearly 80 drilling rigs in operation, 45 percent of them on the Atlantic shelf. The PETROBRAS budget for 1980 under the heading of petroleum prospecting in the country is around $1 billion.

PETROBRAS in China

BRASPETRO talks in China, which according to the Chinese took place with great success, were aimed at seismic survey work to expand information and necessary details for placing international contracts for participation in offshore exploration into effect. Renno, however, is also making efforts for the possible extension of work by the Brazilian company to the continental areas of China, areas which Brazilian technicians such as Kazume Miura consider to be those with the greatest potential in the universe of petroleum reserves.

With great interest, the Chinese Petroleum Corporation is examining the possibilities of expanding oil deliveries to Brazil and of taking advantage of Brazilian technical cooperation, placed at the disposal of the Chinese by the vice president of BRASPETRO, who made an invitation to specialists of that country who decide to study at PETROBRAS.

The directors of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Yon Den Hua and Shin Ming, believe that the present quota of oil purchased here by Brazil--nearly 20,000 barrels per day--can be increased considerably. The men of BRASPETRO were provided here with all necessary information and should be making a careful evaluation of figures so as to be able to carry out the survey work already underway, placing China in an important position in Brazilian petroleum policy.

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EMBRAER TO BECOME ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST COMPANIES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos--The Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] should have an annual income of somewhat more than $700 million per year within 5 years, becoming one of the group of companies which makes the most sales in the world. But there are even more optimistic forecasts pursuant to which EMBRAER income as of 1986 could exceed $1 billion per year. Of that total, two-thirds would come from the export of aircraft, primarily those for exclusively military use.

This growth in only 4 years is primarily linked to the assembly-line production of a military fighter and attack airplane, the AMX, which should be sold for $10 million each, with forecasts calling for the sale of two units per month.

Bandeirante

According to sources of the company itself, as of January 1986 the company should be manufacturing an average of nearly seven Bandeirante aircraft per month at a price of $1.4 million per unit. As of 1982, the Bandeirante will be pressurized. The Brasilia model, also according to forecasts considered pessimistic, are being assembled at the rate of four units per month at a unit price of $3.2 million. The latest model built by the company up to now is the T-27, which will be built at the rate of four units per month in 1986 at a price of $900,000 each.

At the same time, based on cautious estimates of EMBRAER executives, an average of 40 light aircraft ("executive") will be assembled per month, representing annual production of approximately $50 million, in addition to at least two Xingu type aircraft every 30 days, representing a monthly production of $3 million.

Expansion

Meanwhile, the AMX aircraft, a fighter-attack airplane being developed by Brazil with two Italian aviation companies, should become the new annual moneymaker for EMBRAER. According to company management, one

unit will be assembled every 15 days as of 1986, and they will be sold at a price of $10 million per unit.

For the assembly of the AMX alone, EMBRAER, which has an area of two million square meters in Sao Jose dos Campos, should expand its installations by 50 percent, at this time around 200,000 square meters of enclosed area where 5,500 persons work. To execute this work, EMBRAER should practically double its number of employees in the next 4 years, "primarily engineers and technicians."

To examine the AMX project, a high-level commission shall be formed in coming days consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Air, Foreign Affairs and Planning. The aircraft, to be built jointly by EMBRAER and the Italian companies Air-Italia and Aeromacci, will be able to guarantee vigilance and security of all Brazilian airspace, serving for air attack and defense.

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CSO: 3001

ORLANDO MILLAS SEES PLEBSCITE AS NEGATIVE FOR PINOCHET

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 26 Sep-2 Oct 80 p 13

/Article by Orlando Millas, member of the Chilean Communist Party's political commission and party secretary: "By Reason or By Force Chile Will be Liberated"/

/Text/ There are two results for the so-called plebiscite held in Chile on 11 September, 7 years after the bloody coup that brought the fascist regime to power. One of those results is the one announced by Pinochet before the polls closed. In regard to this, what had been known beforehand occurred and the tyrant presented the figures prepared beforehand as the actual figures. But there was also another result which differed from their estimates and will have a greater impact: the people joined together and became aware of their strength as expressed by the overwhelming "no" vote.

A Cynical Show

There was no possibility, not even the remotest chance, that this second figure would be reflected in the official tally. The so-called plebiscite was a farce from beginning to end. Instead it was a cynical show.

The plebiscite was held without an electoral register. The fascist officials set up polling places under the direction of people who enjoyed their confidence. The latter were told beforehand on the basis of a rigid plan how many "yes" and "no" votes would be cast as well as the number of votes which would be nullified. These figures in no way would be affected by the actions of the electorate. Early in the day the polling places were opened without the people knowing how many votes had already been placed in the ballot boxes surreptitiously. During the day the people added their ballots to those that were already in the locked wooden boxes. In the evening the observers were asked to leave so that no one would be aware that the recount, which would be done out loud by the regime's straw men in charge of the polls, did not agree with the actual results. The deception, forgery and mockery were exceedingly low and brutally vulgar.

Any conclusions drawn from the Pinochet supplied figures will be off base because the figures are capricious, whimsical and unreal.

Corrupt Minority

The fact is that only a minority, corrupted and alien to the Chilean people's values, were shameless enough to accept Pinochet's constitution, made by Pinochet for Pinochet. The text of the constitution proclaims in a picturesque manner, using Christian and last names, that "army general Augusto Pinochet Ugarte" will be president in his own right until 11 May 1989 and he can remain in office after that date until 11 May 1997 if the military junta votes to keep him in office. It enables him to exercise absolute control without a congress or limitations of any kind and it even goes to the extreme of allowing him, since he is the sole holder of constituent power, to expand the terms and powers of office.

But the millions of "no" votes have changed the situation in Chile. Pinochet in vain finds solace in the numbers and percentages which he prepared, announced, explained and with which he tried to shape the framework of his regime. He was forced to use the plebiscite as a l a s t r e s o r t because he is faced with a crisis and popular protest is growing as dissension is seen at the top levels of the fascist regime. Today in every block, on every street in all cities throughout Chile the people know that a clear majority voted "no" and this news is spreading to every town, district, commune, rural hamlet and village, factory, office, school, mine, port and to both the private and public services sector.

Popular Mobilization

The mobilization of the people, the degree of unity and the willingness to join in the struggle has been significant. This time Pinochet's opponents have included, in addition to those who fought against the 11 September 1973 putsch, those who like the Christian Democrats became aware of the deceipt and reconsidered, those who had a harsh experience and began to join the opponents of fascism as well as other sectors which played a role in the coup and now understand that Chile needs to return to a democratic form of government. The tyrant's base of support has narrowed. Even a former junta member has said that the armed forces should become aware of the direction they are headed. Pinochet, who used them to protect fraud, is making them play a dishonorable role.

A new phase has begun. The tyrant wants to present things as though the battle had just ended. No, the battle has just begun. The Chilean people will free themselves "by reason or by force," as it is written on our national seal. The secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan said: "Day after day the key to the situation will lie in the unity of the working class and the people, their indomitable spirit of combat and in the reaching of an agreement between all the democratic forces. There is no tyranny that can resist the onslaught of the masses."

The new period will see an even harsher struggle, an even broader and more dynamic one. There will be less sectarianism as tested methods of combat are improved and as new, sharper methods of combat developed by the people are introduced.

8599
CSO: 3010

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS TO ENTER PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Virgilio Barco, our ambassador to the United States announced his resignation yesterday in a letter to President Turbay Ayala and said he will return to the country to contact all sectors to study problems and contribute to their solutions.

Barco did not refer specifically to his presidential candidacy, but it is evident (and this is how political circles understand it) that he is coming home to work for that nomination.

The diplomat was in Bogota just 10 days ago and decided, in a dialog with the chief of state, to resign from his post.

The letter sent yesterday from the U.S. capital to the president of the republic reads as follows:

Washington, D.C., 25 August 1980

Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, President of the Republic

Dear Mr President:

In accordance with our conversation I am submitting to you my resignation as ambassador to the United States, a post I have held since 1 June 1977, when I was appointed by the administration of Dr Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, and which I have retained for the past 2 years through the confirmation you were kind enough to grant me at the start of your administration.

Recently I have received from you, Mr President, the most generous demonstrations of your trust, which have encouraged me to play an active role in carrying out the instructions received directly from the chief of state and from the Ministry of Foreign Relations for the discharge of my duties vis-a-vis the government of the United States. I am deeply grateful for the way in which you, Mr President, have made it possible--

with your constant attention to problems which it has been my job to expedite and the timeliness of your decisions concerning such matters--for the embassy to carry out its task in the manner in which you surely expected and I desired.

The sole reason for my resignation is that I understand that I can now serve the nation and my party in another way, and I have decided to study the circumstances of each in conjunction with my compatriots and in particular with my fellow party members, in the development of joint action in the immediate future. My absence for 3 years from our country, even though I was involved in the negotiation of very delicate international matters for the Colombian Government, helping to present them in the best light and solving them within the existing possibilities, inclines me, and I would even say forces me, to develop, in a more immediate and permanent fashion, my relations with members of congress, political leaders and leaders of the social and economic sectors for the purpose of examining the various events which are occurring at a dizzying pace at all levels of national activity. Bearing in mind also that the process of our party's organization, in which I had a part, appears to be ended, with good results and unanimous agreement, I have heard the opinions of well-known people and of numerous friends who have asked me to return to the country for the purpose I have mentioned.

I do not need to tell you, Mr President, that nothing will change my spirit of cooperation and support for the government, whose link with the party of which I am a member is inexorable, as the documents of former presidents and leaders of the Liberal Party attest. Of course, my personal loyalty to you goes hand in hand with my recognition of the special bonds which have united us for many years and by our close cooperation during these last 2 years. Please accept, Mr President, with the sentiments of my highest consideration, the expression of my best wishes for the continued success of your administration and for your personal future. Virgilio Barco.

Virgilio Barco

8735
CSO: 3010

PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS' CANDIDACIES ANNOUNCED

Liberal Hopeful

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Carlos J. Gonzalez]

[Text] With 205 votes cast for Dr Victor Mosquera Chaux and 40 for Jorge Mario Eastman, and with 36 abstentions, the president of the National Liberal Directorate, Dr Victor Mosquera Chaux, was chosen last evening by the Congress, meeting in plenary session, to be a candidate for president of the republic.

Dr Mosquera Chaux had been entered as a candidate for that high office 5 hours prior to that time, at 1100 hours, in a close vote in a caucus of Liberal parliamentarians in which he had received 80 votes compared with 84 in favor of his rival, Jorge Mario Eastman.

The voting in the full Congress, which began at 1600 hours, came after several Conservative congressmen expressed their discontent with the fact that Mosquera was nominated without any consultation with the Conservative Party, which is part of congress.

In this regard, Conservative congressman Alberto Casas Santamaria said that since there was no previous agreement to support the Liberal group's nomination, he was inviting Conservatives to vote for Dr Mosquera Chaux or some other candidate, or to abstain.

Liberal Caucus

As EL SIGLO had reported in its previous day's edition, the forces which supported the two candidates for the office--Drs Victor Mosquera Chaux and Jorge Mario Eastman--appeared to be equally divided until yesterday morning. This was fully confirmed when the vote was taken in the Liberal parliamentarians' caucus, which began at 1130 hours and ended after 1300 hours. In that voting the count was taken by a radio

system very much like that over which an afternoon of horseracing is broadcast, and Drs Victor Mosquera and Jorge Eastman alternated in the lead, with very little difference showing in the vote count.

Finally the count showed 80 votes for Dr Mosquera and 84 for Jorge Mario Eastman.

Neither Winners nor Losers

Having received the majority in the Liberal Caucus, Dr Mosquera Chaux, in an emotional speech, thanked the caucus for the honor bestowed on him, suggested the possibility that through popular vote his position as a presidential candidate might be replaced by that of candidate for vice president of the republic, and highly praised his rival of up to only a short time before, Dr Jorge Mario Eastman, who, he said, was in line for one of the highest positions in the republic.

Between bursts of applause from Eastman supporters who were present, Mosquera Chaux said that in the close contest he had just finished there were neither winners nor losers.

Final Election

As was expected, the plenary session of the congress to choose the candidate began at 1630 hours, with Dr Mosquera Chaux standing for the Liberal Party, and with several Conservative congressmen expressing their reservations about the manner in which the choice was made.

Finally the election was held, with the result noted above.

Conservative Hopeful

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 4-A

[Article by Carlos Murcia]

[Excerpt] The candidacy of Rodrigo Marin Bernal, former minister of labor, will be launched today with a tribute to him at the Hotel Tequendama at 2000 hours. Speakers at that ceremony, in addition to the guest of honor, will be Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, who expects to make some important suggestions about Conservative policy, and Cundinamarca union leader Alvaro Ramirez.

Marin Bernal, who belongs to the Alvarist sector of the Conservative Party, has been insisting that the presidential platform of his party be opened up to create new options among which the convention might choose in good time.

Rodrigo Martín Bernal

8735
CSO: 3010

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN MINERAL PROSPECTING PLANNED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Pedro Pablo Morcillo, the manager of the Colombian Mining Enterprise [ECONOMINAS], announced yesterday that the national government will invest 700 million pesos in studies on potential deposits of copper, bauxite, phosphoric rock and gold.

Morcillo pointed out that the government has given top priority to four large mining projects, which are solidly based on important existing reserves in different areas of the national territory.

The manager of ECONOMINAS said: "We can single our four very important mining projects:

"The first is a technical-economic feasibility study which we are carrying out on the phosphoric rock mines of Pesca (Boyaca) and Sardinata (Norte de Santander). This study will be completed in the coming year, and will permit us to build a phosphoric rock processing plant for the production of phosphate fertilizers and phosphoric acid for the improvement of agricultural soils. Approximately 250 million pesos will be invested in this project.

"We have also started two studies on copper deposits in the Pantanos-Pegaporcito-Choco area and in Mocoa-Putumayo. We will undertake feasibility studies to determine the size of the reserves and to study the technical and economic aspects which will then allow Colombia to enter definitively into the copper age.

"Also in progress is the project for mechanizing the mining of gold in the national mines of Marmato, which are very rich but are being exploited in a very primitive way. These studies at present involve an investment of 100 million pesos and will also cover the mechanization of the processing of gold in those mines.

"Other projects which the government is contemplating in the field of mine development--aside from the phosphates, cooper and gold projects, which are short term--are the long term aluminum projects based on studies of bauxite in Cauca and south of the Cauca Valley, in order to produce alumina and then reduce it to aluminum."

9204
CSO: 3010

URANIUM DEPOSIT FOUND IN SMALL TOWN IN CALDAS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 6-A

[Article by special correspondent German Manga]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug--On 22 December 1976, after having walked more than 1,000 km from Guajira and as they were crossing a cattle ranch where 50 cows were grazing, engineers Jaime Torres and Jorge Bogota listened as the instruments they were carrying started to emit the same beep-beep that electronic alarms emit.

They then looked at each other in surprise and checked the instruments. They thought they were suffering from a hallucination caused by fatigue, but as they moved forward the needles of the instruments tilted more and more and the sound increased.

Although they had spent months as salaried workers traveling all over the country on foot, testing, this was the only productive day's work they had had since the very beginning, but it came ahead of time because analysts had expected that it would occur in Los Llanos and it surprised the engineers that it came in the southernmost part of Caldas.

By means of a heavy old telephone reminiscent of those in a train station in a Western movie, they transmitted the news 12 hours later to their immediate superiors: "We have found several deposits of uranium in Berlin, Caldas. We are sure of its location. The only problem you will have to solve when you send the geologists will be to find the town on the map."

A Shock to the Town

There is now a group of engineers, geologists and experts of various nationalities who live in a camp at the edge of the town of Berlin.

Sometimes townspeople come close enough to greet them but when they speak to each other it is as old enemies who have learned to tolerate each other thanks to the passage of time.

Berlin had indeed been a quiet town, too far away from the rest of the world to accept all at once the change brought about by the uranium and the engineers of Minatone, the French company which undertook the prospecting. This was easily demonstrated during the first few days when local men, frightened, fought the helicopters with gunshots, or when crowds of people formed around the blond engineers, who they thought looked like television actions, in order to hear them speak French.

The crux of the discord, however, was that no one in Berlin had heard of uranium before.

Berlin is a town located at the top of a hill which is reached by means of winding roads full of yellow dirt on which, at any point, there is the possibility of a landslide. The nearest cities are Manizales, which is a 10-hour walk away, and La Dorada, which is a 6-hour walk away.

A priest who goes to the town every week to preach gathered the people together and, in an attempt to explain the elementary principles of radioactivity, made reference to the childlike tales the truckers bring to Berlin about their trips to the city. "Uranium is like krypton," he said, "and has enough energy to illuminate the world for 20 years."

The explanation came across as vague and too inexact for that group of good people who had no reason to suddenly understand that they have always lived on what may be the largest uranium deposit in Colombia and who until a few days ago were worried about the possibility of being the target of an invasion by horse thieves.

But these primitive people, who have always made their living from agriculture and cattle raising and who in less than a year have come to know more things than they ever imagined existed or would ever see--Europeans, the helicopter, radio networks, metropolitan newspapers, engineering machines, plans, drilling machines, photographic equipment, air conditioning, silk ties and French perfume, among others--were convinced that they had won the lottery 4 days ago when they had the opportunity to meet a minister of state--the minister of mines and energy--who said to them: "The nation's largest uranium deposits may well be in Berlin."

There Is Sleep

Previously, strangers did not arrive in Berlin aside from the tricksters and certain dishonest Antiochian merchants who had been thrown out of the other Caldas towns.

For months now, the stores have been filling up early in the morning and have had to remain open until almost midnight to serve the gangs of men who came to break open the mountains and the skilled personnel who came to map the region and find out with instruments--from ordinary picks to high-powered drills--where the uranium is.

Thus far they have announced that in Berlin there is definitely a large deposit of uranium in the shape of a huge buried egg. Along the length of its curvature there is an exploitable layer of 1.2 meters.

But nothing definite will be known about the quantity and quality of the uranium that exists there until the men have drilled the entire subsoil, like moles, with their powerful machinery.

So far, they have reached the exploitable outer layer at different places and have taken samples which they turn with machines into lumps shaped like bullets, which are then analyzed in nuclear laboratories in France and Canada.

There, expert physicists as smart as Einstein have said that the Berlin minerals contain an average of 1.6 parts of uranium per million and that if it is plentiful it constitutes a source which will produce billions of dollars for the country in a short time.

Because of the oval shape of the deposit there are parts of the surface where pieces of mineral are found which contain uranium. They are actually black rocks which do not look at all like krypton and which many of the peasants of the area have known about for a long time. They thought it was a useless type of coal because it would not burn. The geologists explain that these rocks are masses of phosphates rich in uranium and demonstrate--with the counters which the engineers used to find the deposit and which look for all the world like the instruments used by gold prospectors in the Rico Mc Pato comic strip--how in the presence of one of these rocks the instrument's dial indicates a high degree of radioactivity.

However, the French engineers and geologists warn that although it is clear that the deposit is rich, exploitation can only be carried out over a long period of time because it requires going through long drawn-out stages.

These days, where previously the darkness concealed only the pastures, dozens of workers get up every day to drill the uranium deposits.

They use high-speed modern drills which push aside the mud and remove the water until they reach the exploitable layer. In order to probe the productive capacity and the extent of the areas in which there are what the engineers call "anomalies," they have up to now built 79 trenches and tunnels and they will build many more in the coming months. Because of this, if it were possible to take an X-ray picture of the areas near Berlin, the immense mountains with their virgin growth and the pastures used for raising zebu would look like a gigantic rat maze.

This first stage of prospecting, according to present estimates, will take 2 years, but it is possible, depending on the findings, for this period to stretch out to 5 years.

Later it will be necessary to carry out the stages of exploiting and, above all, of producing uranium.

In Berlin there are now people who know the general facts and even some of the obscure facts about uranium. In the main plaza several men wearing wide linen trousers and white and black striped hemp-soled sandals which make them look as though they are standing on two rats, argue, with reason, that thanks to this hitherto unknown town, Caldas may become the richest department in Colombia, because the engineers have explained to them that in the future uranium may be more expensive than coffee.

Uranium was discovered at the end of the last century by the French scientist Becquerel, who wrote in his personal notes that "It gave off strong radiation." This comment served as a point of reference for Marie and Pierre Curie who, using it as a base, undertook research to determine what this radiation was all about.

Thus they discovered that uranium changed into other elements. That was the principle involved in discovering radium, and as a result of the research which won for them the Nobel Prize for Physics, the uses of radium were discovered as well as the complete cycle of the transformation of uranium into radium, then into plutonium, and finally into ordinary lead. The energy of uranium is enormous. It has been calculated that in its transformation microscopic particles are emitted at speeds of more than 14,000 km per second. Now, based on this, studies are being conducted all over the world which will shortly allow uranium to be used as a generating source of different kinds of energy. A Berlin woman explained it by saying that soon uranium will be used for everything "from moving trucks to lighting bulbs."

The studies which Minatone is carrying out at the present time will be used by the government in deciding whether to create a governmental or a mixed enterprise for the exploitation of uranium. That is something which must take place during the next 10 years because it requires the building of a plant for separating the uranium from the phosphates.

In Vaupes and Guainia

What has happened in Berlin represents the materialization of discussions about uranium in Colombia which started in 1978 in the districts of Vaupes and Guainia. At that time Eduardo Gaitan Duran, minister of mining and petroleum, announced a contract for exploratory work to locate radioactive deposits in a 50,000 square km area.

The contract referred to, signed by the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs and the National Uranium Enterprise Corporation (ENUSA) of Spain, was the third establishing an association. ENUSA was at that time prospecting in the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Boyaca, Cundinamarca and Meta with a team of 70 Colombian experts and 4 Spanish technicians.

It was also stipulated in the contract that there would be a prospecting stage lasting 8 years, which could be extended to 12 years in the event of a lack of the necessary support facilities.

In 1979 the Geological and Mining Research Institute (INGEOMINAS) pointed out in an official report that Colombia might have deposits of 40,000 tons of uranium, principally U_3O_8 (uranite, 1 pound of which produces heat equivalent to 8 tons of coal).

For the present, while the people of Berlin understand that for many years they have had their homes and their animals on top of kilograms of a mineral which will be one of the most coveted in the world before the millenium ends, and that their cows have been stepping on the black rocks and their children have been t[illegible]ing chunks of phosphate and uranium at one another, in Bogota learned studies are being carried out to decide the future of the deposit. A[illegible]later on it is possible that this semi-isolated community, which is [illegible] being constantly astonished by new things, may see its belief that it has won the lottery become a reality because, in addition to employment during these first stages and later on, it will receive compensation as it becomes necessary to use its property for the exploitation of uranium.

The members of the community heard this straight from the mouth of Humberto Avila, minister of mines, and also from the municipal inspector the same day that he and another prominent person of the town attended a meeting of important officials where they became acquainted with turkey pate, French bread, caviar and French champagne.

9204
CSO: 3010

PERIODIC GASOLINE PRICE RISES FORESEEN

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Fernando Barrero]

[Text] The government has revealed that it proposes to reintroduce the system of gradual rises in the price of fuels to avoid the trauma caused by sharp although spaced increases.

Luis Enrique Giraldo Neira, deputy minister of mines and energy, said that this point of view was advocated by the minister of Mines and Energy, Humberto Avila Moara. It also has the support of former minister Juan Jose Turbay, at present vice chairman of the board of directors of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL).

Giraldo Neira stated to EL TIEMPO it is sought to "make a gentler transition for the people, not monthly as was done at one time, but not as has been carried out recently."

Precisely in order to decide on a similar mechanism, the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are meeting Monday in Vienna (Austria).

With regard to the establishment of gradual price rises in Colombia, Minister Avila Mora told EL TIEMPO recently, in Riohacha, that "there is a price rise at any time. Notification is given the day after, not even on the same day."

Other sources consulted by this newspaper stated that ECOPETROL's losses so far this year, 1980, already exceed 1 billion pesos. The enterprise is importing oil and gasoline at very high international prices and it sells those products at a low price in Colombia.

According to the Petroleum Industry Information Center (CIIP), in 1979 Colombia imported 8,995,136 barrels of oil, costing it $210.5 million. It also bought 9,302,998 barrels of gasoline for $314.6 million.

The president of ECOPETROL, Jose Fernando Isaza Delgado, said, on this topic, that, in order to save fuel, "it is necessary to touch the most sensitive spots of the consumers and one of those spots is the pocketbook.

"There is no doubt that it is necessary to attain real prices," Isaza said in the recent forum organized on the National Integration Plan (PIN) by the National Federation of Businessmen (FENALCO) and the University of the Andes.

Isaza added: "Efficient use of crude oil in Colombia will be achieved only with realistic price policies. In 1979, owing to domestic price rises, the increase in fuel consumption was only 2 percent, while in the last decade that figure had been 5 percent."

Former minister Juan Jose Turbay, who initiated the system of gradual rises in the Lopez Michelsen Administration and continued then by his successor, Jaime Garcia Parra, stated that gasoline should be treated in the same way as the foreign exchange certificate.

He pointed out that by making increases quarterly, for example, trauma and shock to the economy would be avoided. He mentioned four more strategies, which, together with that one, would enable ECOPETROL to fulfill its goals of exploration and exploitation, namely:

1. A strict, effective fuel economy plan that will include a progressive restriction of consumption.

2. Establishment of a marketing agency that will be responsible for the amount of fuels required, in order to take care of domestic consumption. That is the only way in which ECOPETROL could be freed of the "overwhelming burden" and allocate its industrial profits for carrying out the goals of the PIN in the energy sector.

3. Establishment of the National Exploration Fund, already provided for in the PIN, by means of grants and contributions that possibly require legislation, owing to their origin.

4. Promotion of a program for replacing gasoline with other energy products that will contribute, together with restriction of superfluous consumption, to decreasing the amounts of imported fuels.

Turbay stated that, among the various energy substitutes for petroleum with present possibilities in Colombia, are coal, geothermal energy, synthetic fuels and bituminous shale that may be affordable at future prices.

Then he pointed out the following: "No substitute source of energy can replace oil in the next 10 years and, consequently, every possible effort must be made by the country and its oil policy must be oriented toward the discovery of new producing fields that will guarantee us a period of self-sufficiency for the rest of this year."

The former minister pointed out that 55 percent of the price of automobile gasoline to the consumer goes to the National Highway Fund plus a 10 percent sales tax. "Thus, from every increase in domestic prices, only about 40 percent is real income for ECOPETROL. This has to be changed," Turbay concluded.

Self-sufficiency

In turn, the president of ECOPETROL, Isaza Delgado, stated that, in spite of its difficulties, the enterprise will drill 37 wells this year.

He felt confident that Colombia will succeed in a few years in returning to petroleum self-sufficiency. He stressed the importance of the contract for exploitation of crude oil at Cocorna, which will be up to a daily production volume of 20,000 barrels in 7 years.

On its part, the CIIP, headed by Simon J. Martinez Emiliani, also assigned importance to the Cocona field, as well as to the Castilla field, and it pointed out that "they are a good omen for a reduction of crude oil imports."

It estimated that, in 1985, these discoveries and development of other fields will probably be producing 50,000 barrels a day, which would continue to be increased gradually until they attain 98,000 barrels a day in 1990.

It is estimated that this production will remain constant until the end of the century and by then, according to Martinez Emiliani, synthetic products could contribute some 146,000 barrels a day. With this contribution, by the year 2000, it would no longer be necessary to import crude oil.

Martinez stated that with those expectations, import projections for the next 20 years will probably be as follows (in barrels a day):

1981, 72,500; 1982, 85,600; 1983, 99,200; 1984, 101,500; 1985, 53,100; 1990, 52,000; 2000, self-sufficiency.

At present, Colombia is importing an average of 45,000 barrels a day.
A barrel equals 42 gallons.

10,042
CSO: 3010

EL CERREJON COAL PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

World's Largest Coal Mine

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 2-B

[Article by special correspondent Fernando Barrero]

[Text] Riohacha, 5 Sep--President Julio Cesar Turbay served as a guarantor for implementing the most ambitious industrial program ever undertaken in Colombia, and thanks to which the country will have the largest coal mine in the world in less than 5 years.

The event took place at noon today in the presence of the whole cabinet and almost 300 special guests who also witnessed the signing of the commercialization contract between the state enterprise Colombian Coal Company (CARBOCOL) and International Colombia Resources Corporation (INTERCOR).

The ceremony took place in the Hotel Gimaura and the first speaker was the governor of the department, Eduardo Abuchaibe Ochoa, who pointed out that, on 20 May, they had sent the chief of state a message in which they informed him of the "dark forebodings" hovering over La Guajira, especially owing to a large number of unfulfilled promises, in spite of President Turbay's personal concern.

"Industry and commerce were in an incredible status quo," Abuchaibe stated.

He stated that 2 weeks later, he received an assignment from the government to take over the destiny of the department and he noted that today insecurity is still a big problem due to the huge amount of illegal weapons.

Nevertheless, he pointed out that there already are new highways, bids for others, repairs on several others, aqueducts and sewer systems, housing plans, expansion and remodeling of hospitals and progress is being made in the process of replacing hydrocarbons, in addition to bringing drinking water now to the native population.

He stated that the departmental government and the councils of the largest municipalities have received authorization to contract loans amounting to 850 million pesos for public works of various nature. He admitted that, although "it is not possible to fish at night in La Guajira, the situation is quite different from what it was months ago."

He stressed the collaboration of the Armed Forces and of the citizens in general and he indicated that he favored continuing the discussion concerning the Palomino industrial project, but in concert with the government.

After the speech by Abuchaibe Ochoa, President Turbay Ayala spoke. His speech is published in another place in the present issue.

The minister of mines and energy, Humberto Avila Mora, spoke in third place. He said that the El Cerrejon project will entail a challenge for CARBOCOL in technical and economic matters.

In technical matters, there will be contracting of highly qualified technical Colombian and foreign personnel, while economically it will mean investments on the order of $1.25 billion.

He emphasized the activity of the present minister of Finance, Jaime Garcia Parra, who created CARBOCOL while he was minister of mines and awarded the contracts that brought that initiative into being today.

Avila stated that implementation of the coal project will be the basis for other industrial development projects beneficial to the coast, to La Guajira and to Colombia. He concluded:

"The pastoral stage has ended and we are entering into modernization of La Guajira," Avila Mora stated.

Then the president of INTERCOL, Ramon de la Torre, spoke. He stressed the good features of the program from the point of view of the energy crisis and he pointed out that the job was initiated by the then president, Misael Pastrana Borrero, was contracted by the Lopez Michelsen Administration and today put in concrete form by the Turbay Ayala Administration.

He stated that he was pleased to be among those who have an opportunity to serve Colombia with this great work. Cerrejon has reserves estimated at 1.6 billion metric tons. The infrastructure for its exploitation will require investments amounting to 150 billion pesos and it provides, among other things, for a 160-kilometer railroad line, two airports and a sea terminal larger than any other now in the country.

Then the manager of CARBOCOL, Fernando Copete Saldarriaga spoke. He praised his predecessors, Hernan Garces and Andres Restrepo, and he said that thanks to Law 61 of 1979 Colombia will be the leading country in coal exploitation in Latin America.

After signature of the document in which the government's decision to commercialize the mines takes concrete shape, the minister of Enrique Vargas Ramirez spook briefly. He pointed out the content and importance of the announcements made by President Turbay.

He also handed over to the National Municipal Development Institute (INSFOPAL) checks for 17 million pesos for public works in La Guajira and he concluded his short speech by stating:

"I am going to propose to my department, Norte de Santander, that we become of the coast again, because the coast will be the pole of the country's development."

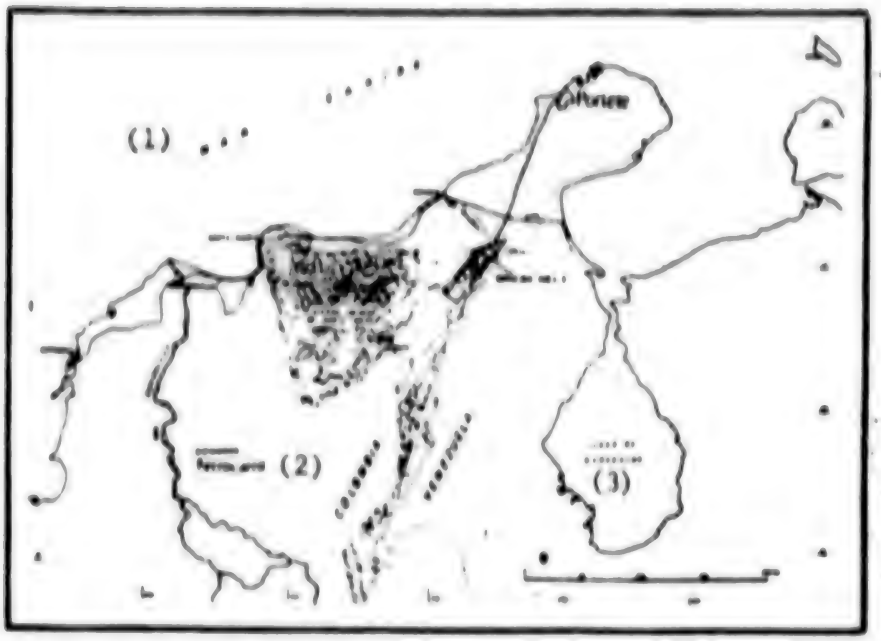
When it was believed that the ceremonies had ended, the second vice president of the Association of Professional Men of Guajira, Unaldo Fajardo Aguilar, spoke. He asked President Turbay several questions on the coal project.

He stated that it is not known whether the annual production will be 5, 15 or 25 million metric tons. It is not known on what basis royalties will be paid or whether half of the production will be for Colombia. He wondered why the railroad was run to Portete, making it 50 kilometers longer, and he raised doubts on the efficiency of the kind of train that will move the coal.

Minister Avila Mora answered and stated that the suggestions will be taken into account, but he pointed out that initiation of the infrastructure work is an irreversible fact.

Finally, Governor Abuchaibe spoke again to point out the importance of setting up a petrochemical complex in La Guajira and to praise the decision to turn Maicao into an industrial and commercial free zone.

Today was a holiday in the department. Therefore, businesses were shut down. At the conclusion of the events, President Turbay and his party left Riohacha for San Andres and Providencia islands.



The map shows the location of what will be the largest coal mine in the world, El Cerrejon, and some of the construction jobs provided for, like the 150-kilometer railroad that will go to Portete, where the largest sea terminal in the country will also be.
Key: 1. Caribbean Sea; 2. railroad; 3. Lake Maracaibo

A Hope Or a Fraud

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Cecilia Rodriguez Maya]

[Text] From the initial joy in the government when the matter of exploitation of the largest coal mine in the world, located at El Cerrejon in La Guajira took concrete form, the atmosphere has turned into serious doubts, charges, suspicions and accusations.

Nothing less could be expected, when a contract of those proportions, meaning the largest investment made by the country in all its history, is made. The feasibility studies alone, which took almost 4 years, cost $56 million, and the infrastructure costs to start exploitation within 5 years approximately have been estimated at $3 billion or some 150,000 million pesos, 607 times greater than the largest contract made up to now and half of which is the responsibility of the Colombian state.

During the exploitation period, 11 metric tons of earth will be removed for every metric ton of coal mined and the aim is to make sales of 15 to 25 million metric tons a year.

Map of the area

The map shows the exact location of the immense coal-bearing area that is entering into development for industrial exploitation of the largest project in the world. Area A is the sector being mined by CARBOCOL [Colombian Coal Company]. Area B is the part corresponding to the project signed by Colombia with the American company and that is being subjected, at present, to heated controversy because of alleged irregularities.

The contract between INTERCOL [International Colombia Resources Corporation], a subsidiary of EXXON in the United States, and CARBOCOL was signed for 23 years and, according to the study, in that time only one-fourth of the coal found at a depth of 200 meters would be extracted.

All the figures range in the millions. Hence, the present doubts, the charges and the mistrust that are beginning to spread among important persons like former president Carlos Lleras who has requested a public debate to clarify the negotiations between CARBOCOL and INTERCOL and to determine its suitability or unsuitability to the country.

In addition, the vice president of the Association of Professional Men of La Guajira stated serious doubt on that project to the president of the Republic during the inauguration ceremony of the jobs for putting the mine in operation. He stated that the amount of coal that will be extracted annually has not been specified, that the bases for payment of royalties are not clear either and other doubts on the conditions.

In the Senate of the Republic, the minister of mines and energy was summoned, among others, to examine the government's decisions in connection with the El Cerrejon contract, regarded as the most important one made in Colombia. The senators who will be responsible for the debate have requested guarantees to have access to all the documents on the subject.

International Intrigues

Rumors are also current stating that the accusations against INTERCOL and on the conditions of the negotiations unfavorable to the Colombian enterprise are merely interventions spread about like powder by large international companies interested in participating in the project costing millions and who were left out of the bidding. The name of the World Bank, the largest finance agency in the world, is among the schemers.

It is rumored, in circles close to the problem, that some of those international firms have stooped so low as to undermine the image of EXXON in Colombia and jeopardize the contract signed.

Accusations and Criticisms

At any rate, those who made the call to start the controversy that is beginning to show signs of a national debate, three economists working with CARBOCOL and who resigned their posts in the enterprise to back up their charges, stated that from 1976 to 1980, the costs of the project went from $350 million to $3,263,000,000, that the participation of the Colombian company is subject to a regressive table that may cause smaller income up to $5 billion, that EXXON will be the one benefited, because it will operate the project and that the railroad to transport the mineral from the mine to the port is not the one most advisable and it was laid out on too long a route.

One by one, the points in the accusation have been answered by officials of the contracting parties:

The coal mine has been located for the last 100 years. When bidding was closed, the necessary technical studies had not been performed and talks were in estimated terms. It was possible to establish the mine's production capacity in the millions of metric tons only after 3 years and a half. Therefore, the investment cost estimates went up from $300 million to $3 billion.

With regard to participation in the profits, both the representatives of INTERCOL and of CARBOCOL and the minister of mines flatly denied the accusation that a contract based on a regressive table is involved and they pointed out that both parties will have 50 percent and 63 percent of possible excess profits will be for the Colombian company.

With regard to the railroad, they pointed out that originally a diesel type was scheduled, owing to the fact that the area does not have a thermoelectric plant sufficiently large for an electric railroad, but that decision is not irreversible, if, on completion of the setup period, construction of a thermoelectric plant has been completed.

Concerning the increase in the mileage on the route of the railroad, it is based on the fact that Portete Bay, where the arrival point will be, offers natural conditions that will make it a natural channel for large tonnage ships to enter. In that way, greater expenditures on dredging and conditioning at another point on the coast will be saved.

Explanations

"It is ridiculous to think that any of the contracting enterprises is going to prefer what may prove to be more costly and unfavorable in a project of world magnitude and investments in the many millions," the representatives of INTERCOL and CARBACOL stated.

They also said that EXXON merits all the confidence of the Colombian Government no only because it is the largest oil company in the world but also because it has been associated with Colombia for 60 years.

They also observed that the feasibility studies were prepared by a specialized firm and the results are the product of 3 years of analysis contained in over 100 volumes.

In La Guajira: Complications Because of Coal

And while the conditions of the contract are being discussed in high places, the inhabitants of La Guajira are preparing for the event that will change the life of the region completely and will produce all the positive and negative effects entailed by the surprise entrance of progress.

In the first place, installation of the mine will require a labor force amounting to 8,000 jobs in direct employment during construction and 4,000 permanent jobs during exploitation. There will be centers for training personnel, a new community composed of the professionals who will work in the mine and their families, cars, aircraft, demand for products, trade, supermarkets, high school to take care of the population growth.

The region is regarded as underpopulated with 300,000 persons inhabiting its deserts and coasts and many of them belonging to native tribes.

The arrival of "development" and industrialization will bring with it their corresponding complications, but also an improvement in basic services, access roads and sources of work.

It is a fact known to all that La Guajira has become an emporium of rings of drug traffickers and many of its inhabitants grow marihuana and live on trading in the product. Reports have also been made on the high degree of insecurity prevailing in the region, practically in the hands of rival gang leaders with sophisticated weapons, automobiles, aircraft and ships for their productive business.

The obvious interference that this illegal trade will undergo with the arrival of the enterprise has already begun to be felt. The governor has already announced that drug traffickers and members of the various gangs are being controlled more severely. He said that "at present, in La Guajira, it is not possible to fish at night, but the situation is quite different from some months ago."

While some anticipate with anxiety that "progress will ride roughshod" over them, others see the arrival of the coal-mining industry as "a dark foreboding."

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CSO: 3010

ALARCON ON CUBA'S UN STAND ON PUERTO RICO

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 16

[Interview with Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice-minister of foreign relations and former Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, by Pedro Martinez Pirez, time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Alarcon, I would like to know your opinion of the significance of the recent agreement of the United Nations Committee for Decolonization regarding Puerto Rican independence.

[Answer] I think that this is a very important resolution, for several reasons. First of all, because of the things defined by that resolution, the principles it stresses and the proposals it makes; it is also important because of the votes cast in its favor; and finally I think it is additionally significant because of the timing of its approval.

As far as the contents are concerned, the resolution clearly reaffirms the right of the Puerto Rican people to independence, and points out in great detail the obligation of the United States to turn over completely all power to the people of Puerto Rico. It also demands that the United States present as soon as possible a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico, in accordance with Resolution 1514 of the General Assembly. Since 1960 that resolution has demanded that all colonialist states take the necessary immediate steps to return all power to colonized peoples so that they can exercise complete dependence [as printed].

The resolution also states that any measure to modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of the people is unacceptable. Thus, the resolution deals a direct, well-aimed blow to the annexation plans and manipulations of American imperialists and those sectors which currently control the colonial government in Puerto Rico.

With the approval of this text last Wednesday, the United Nations Committee for Decolonization makes it illegal, illicit and inadmissible (in terms of the United Nations) to make any attempt such as the one announced by Puerto Rican colonial Governor Romulo Barcelo. He has announced that next year he

will hold a plebiscite, assuming, of course, that he will be reelected in the upcoming elections.

The resolution also constitutes a rejection of the annexationist phrases in the Republican Party platform, the positions of Mr Reagan; and any maneuver those people may try to make in the future has already been condemned and rejected by the international community.

This event is very valuable and important to the people of Puerto Rico, since it guarantees international solidarity in case anyone tries to put into practice such annexationist proposals in the near future.

It is also important to note that the committee that has been studying the situation in Puerto Rico since 1972, has arrived at clearer and clearer definitions; year after year it has presented more and more accurate and precise descriptions of the measures that must be taken to decolonize the island. It has also become much clearer in its demand that the United States adhere to the anti-colonialist position of the United Nations, while drumming up support for this resolution. That is, far from weakening, support for the Puerto Rican independence movement has expanded and become much sharper in this year's debate, as international proposals become more specific. Of course, the widespread support is due to changes that have taken place in the world--progressive changes--and to the growth of popular backing in Latin America for the Puerto Rican struggle for independence. As a result, the U.N. member states and the members of the committee have had to pay much more attention to popular sentiment and take on much stronger positions.

In this United Nations resolution, in addition to what I mentioned earlier, there is also a much clearer condemnation of the activities of the U.S. Navy on the island of Vieques, where provocative actions have taken place that affect the lives of the Puerto Ricans who live in that area. Some Latin American regimes have even cooperated with the Yankees in these activities. Moreover, the resolution criticizes all U.S. military activities in Puerto Rico, and the repression by the U.S. Government against patriotic groups. It once again demands that the United States agree to allow a United Nations mission to go investigate the situation.

[Question] You also said, Alarcon, that the timing of this United Nations agreement was important. Why?

[Answer] Sure, because on the one hand the United Nations discussion coincided with an election year in the United States, so that country exerted pressure to prevent decisions from being made that would run counter to its interests. That pressure tends to make some people try to avoid confrontations or any decision that would openly antagonize the United States. However, that factor evidently carried no weight this time; as we said, the measure adopted was clearer than any in the past, and the yes vote was much higher. On the other hand, we have the fact that this resolution was passed before the United States held its elections, before it was decided who would be in the next administration. It is possible that it will be headed by an

extremely reactionary man, Ronald Reagan, with an extremely reactionary platform, that of the Republican Party. Among other things, that platform advocates the annexation of Puerto Rico.

The approval of this resolution, thus, means a check, an obstacle, to the colonialist and assimilationist designs that the United States may have after the elections; it will also affect the decision that is made regarding the new colonial administration that is to be elected in November in Puerto Rico.

So now the Puerto Rican patriots have one more tool which they can use in their struggle for independence and their efforts to counteract the annexationist plans of the imperialists.

8926
CSO: 3010

'IMPERIALISM' SEEN AS 'CHRONIC DECOMPOSITION'

Havana CON LA GUARDIA EN ALTO in Spanish Jul 80 p 24

[Commentary by Osvaldo Ortega Nejme]

[Text] The general crisis of capitalism has entered a cyclical phase of chronic decomposition, basically characterized by a progressive weakening of the economy and an aggravated militarist aggression.

The constant debilitation is due directly to the break-down of the colonial and neocolonial system in the world; the intensification of the class struggle on an international level; the inevitable strengthening of socialism; and the powerful solidarity of the dozens of "Third World" countries, recently liberated, that have joined the combative Non-Aligned Movement.

One of the outstanding features of the current phase of capitalist disintegration on the international level is reflected in the uncontrollable inflation that is asphyxiating capitalism, and the aberrant stagnation of its economic growth that has practically immobilized it.

Economists, with a touch of satire in ambiguity, call this dual phenomenon "stagflation," from the English words "stagnation" and "inflation."

In other words, it is an explosive cocktail of investment capital recession mixed with a ferocious attack on the consumer through prices.

With regard to stagnation, the financial analysis firm Chips Economic Indicators reported recently that for the third quarter of this year, American economic activity could shrink by up to 3.1 percent, while the estimated growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) of 0.1 percent that had been forecast would actually be a drop of the same amount.

Inflation has reached the most disturbing proportions in the steady plummeting of workers' buying power, which suffered a comparative decrease of 7.9 percent in 1979.

According to statistical forecasters, that figure should range between 18 and 20 percent this year.

Food and fuel are among the products that cover the broadest range of the inflationary horizon, with 5.3 percent for the former and 3.9 percent for the latter.

An economy that declines instead of growing, that suffers continuing price increases instead of making products more accessible, is inexorably doomed to disintegration, especially if that economy is exposed to the corrosive rigors of monstruous military budgets, which spend billions of dollars annually without any return.

All these factors put together necessarily involve a high rate of unemployment; at this time it is more than 8 percent of the nation's work force.

In order to temporarily contain the inflationary spiral, Wall Street experts recommended a prohibitive increase of bank interest rates for loans, from 12½ percent in September 1979 to 20 percent in April 1980. To give an idea of what this surge in interest rates represents, it is worth noting that until recently, federal laws considered 14 percent to be usury.

The purpose of these desperate measures is to contain and dampen demand for "cheap money" in order to curb inflation. But at the same time, these stratagems cut off the flow of investment capital, and manage only to deepen economic stagnation.

It would be naive, on the other hand, to limit this phenomenon to the U.S. economy. We are using it as a mere reference, and the pertinent references should be used in the case of other less powerful and developed capitalist nations.

A report read by the president of the Club of Rome on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of that institution, reads as follows:

". . .(there are no) valid plans or even ideas about how to provide jobs for 300 million men and women who are currently unemployed in the world, or how to create the billion more jobs that will be indispensable during the eighties and nineties. . ."

"Not even the powerful industrial nations of the West," adds the study in question, "know how to absorb their 17 million unemployed and control inflation at the same time."

Of those 17 million people, at least 7 million, more than 40 percent of the unemployed, are youths under 25 years of age.

The statistics could not be more telling. Capitalism, in its imperialist phase, is internationalizing its political conflicts as well as its economic decomposition. The bourgeois world, in its agonizing convulsions, is spreading inflation and stagnation to the far corners of the Earth. It is also thrusting weaker economies that are more dependent on imported hydrocarbons and single export products, into the depths of bankruptcy and catastrophe.

In order to escape this apocalyptic vision, there is only one alternative: the socialist way of production, which is thriving and flourishing on a third of the Earth.

The system of bourgeois exploitation, which according to Marx came into the world spouting blood and mud, will return to the grave being dug for it by the international working class, in all the repulsive glory it was born in. It has not been beautified much during these years by the mud of an ideology that raised lies to the rank of science, by the blood spilled in its countless wars of useless expansion, and by a hegemony that today is dying like the ashes of a finally extinguished fire.

8926
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COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN ETHIOPIA REPORTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 65

[Text] Cooperative relations between Cuba and Ethiopia on the civilian level began in March 1977 when Commander in Chief Fidel Castro visited that country. Since then various documents have emerged establishing cooperation in sectors such as: agriculture, public health, education at various levels (including higher education), construction, the sugar industry, fishing, transportation and communications, physical planning, etc.

There are now more than 500 Cuban advisers in Ethiopia under these programs. They have cooperated in the construction of the entire irrigation system to develop agriculture in that country, where the shortage of water requires conservation efforts seen in few other places in Africa. This work included the construction of dams and canals, as well as a microdam in Debre Zeit. Important work has also been done in veterinary medicine, in terms of the vaccination of animals and measures to preserve their health.

These efforts in the agricultural sector and in public health are considered among the most fruitful. Within the latter sector the most notable work being done is the vaccination of the Ethiopian population. The brigade of doctors and health technicians in Ethiopia is the largest Cuban brigade in Africa. The Cubans work in 12 of the 14 provinces of the country. In the field of education, assistance is being provided at the secondary, technical-professional and university levels. There are also plans for consultation by Cuban educators at a primary education center.

The Cuban technicians in Ethiopia are taking the first steps toward building roads to and from the coffee plantations. It is well known that coffee is one of the most important sources of foreign currency for that African nation. Cubans are also participating in the preliminary work on the cement plant that is to be built in Ethiopia with the assistance of the German Democratic Republic. The Cuban advisers will participate in the actual construction and assembly of the plant in Nurgar.

Cooperative efforts also include care for more than 2,000 young Ethiopian students who have received scholarships to schools on the Isla de Pinos,

where they study from the primary grades to the pre-university level. Another group of Ethiopian scholarship students is studying at Cuban universities.

Two inter-governmental sessions have taken place between Cuba and Ethiopia, the first in Addis Ababa and the second in Havana. They have resulted in the identification of new areas in which internationalist cooperation can be expanded. After the second session concluded in Havana, cooperation with Ethiopia was extended to the food industry, light industry, transportation and communications, and consultation in project offices.

The Cuban workers are engaged in study, training and research projects in nearly all the sectors of the economy and services in Ethiopia.

8926
CSO: 3010

GUINEAN ENVOY HAILS RELATION WITH COUNTRY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 pp 80-81

[Interview with Raoul Conde, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea, by Fulvio Fuentes, in Cuba; date not specified]

[Text] An oil painting of Jose Marti presides over the interview. The bookcase contains several books concerning Che Guevara. On the wall, there is a picture of President Sekou Toure and a map of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, highlighting the political and geographical unification of the fraternal African nation. There are no specific questions or answers. This is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the Guinean ambassador, His Excellency Raoul Conde, lets his thoughts flow.

He says, "First, it is a great honor and a no less great stroke of luck for me to be in Cuba at the present time, an exciting time in a 20-year friendship that has linked two courageous peoples, two illustrious brothers, who are joined together by a gigantic endeavor as brave revolutionaries and indefatigable combatants for the just causes that have been inscribed indelibly in the remarkable history of the two continents, and in the eternal memoirs of the oppressed peoples of the world. And I am referring to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, and the supreme head of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure."

Then Ambassador Conde recalls his experiences in Cuba since he was accredited as his country's diplomatic representative to Havana in June 1977.

"The milestones in my life as a militant in the victorious struggles of the Democratic Party of Guinea are unquestionably implanted in the course of the historic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Guinea. Those milestones are the essential events, and I shall mention only a few, such as the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th anniversaries of the storming of Moncada Barracks; happy anniversaries, splendid demonstrations, the only ones of their kind, which I have experienced among the fraternal Cuban people, in the various provinces in which they were marked, consecutively. There is also the 11th Festival of Youth and Students, the success of which

is an example to be imitated; and the success of Carifesta-79, which is also unforgettable, as is that of the Sixth Summit of Nonaligned Nations, the splendid organization and success of which defied the cynical predictions of the international imperialists and the despicable maneuvers of their lackeys. The 20th anniversary of the Cuban Women's Federation, a brilliant victory which made a reality of one of the most enlightened political concepts of the great comrade, Fidel Castro Ruz, is also an event which reunited us; one which, although unassuming in form, was extremely profound and important from the standpoint of its historic, political, human and economic significance."

The ambassador described the scope of the relations between the two countries, backed by deepseated historical grounds.

"Moreover, while those relations are for the Republic of Cuba one of the first contacts with the African countries, its brothers, we must also admit that they are also for Guinea, both in the case of the Caribbean nations and those of Latin America, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles; all countries in which the population of African origin is at least significant, and the status of which is more or less like that of our countries.

"I also think that, before discussing with you the development of the relations between our two countries, we should take note of what exists in the order and spirit of those relations, that is, a combative, militant and profound friendship uniting two builders of nations, Presidents Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure; a friendship based on trust and sincerity originating from the thorough analysis made by two brave combatants integrated into the history of the peoples and with a faithful calling to service for the peoples.

"Those worthy sons of our people have analyzed, as only they could have done during those difficult times of the end of colonial and neocolonial domination, the similarity of our histories, and the identification of the causes of the struggle which was carried out and which is still being carried out against the same evils: colonialism, neocolonialism, the bourgeoisie and the neo-bourgeoisie, exploitation, indignity, etc; in short, the common nature of our revolutionary goals, all aimed and directed toward the creation and constant development of the best conditions with which to achieve the happiness of the Cubans and Guineans in particular, and of all peoples in general, in peace, justice, active solidarity and creative work.

"Therefore, for 20 years, Cuba and Guinea, having barely emerged from the exploitation of capitalism and neocolonialism, have surmounted distance and anticipated time, with its essence of vicissitudes and misfortunes, to extend their hands and establish between the two countries strong, variegated bonds of material and non-material exchanges, concrete solidarity and operative assistance in various fields, including education, agricultural development, health, fishing, poultry raising, construction, technical assistance in sports and, why not?, within a short time, the industrial exploitation of

the fabulous deposits of minerals, iron and bauxite which abound in the Guinean subsoil, as well as the more intensive use of science, technical facilities and technology which Cuba is about to obtain, at the cost of a thousand and one sacrifices of its courageous sons."

The ambassador listed some of the categories of that cooperation.

"We should mention that, since 1960, Cuba has trained for Guinea several hundred youths, including doctors, veterinarians and engineers in various special fields, such as agronomy, mechanics, machine construction, mechanization, irrigation, drainage, architecture and navigation, as well as specialists in sugar cane, poultry raising, etc., to which will soon be added teachers for child day care centers.

"To this invaluable human capital injected into the life of our society, we should add the intervention in Guina by Cuban brothers: courageous and conscientious doctors engaged in treating thousands of patients; self-sacrificing builders, who were responsible for constructing landing strips and several hundred kilometers of highways, representing a major economic benefit, as well as schools and training centers of the greatest importance, and poultry farms.

"We expect, among other immediate activities, the participation by our Cuban brothers in urban renewal, both in the area of technicians and that of supplying various construction materials; because, fortunately, Cuba has the most modern manufacturing facilities."

And the ambassador summarized his remarks:

"Thus far, I have cited roughly and briefly the present, past and future of the many results of the relations established between our two countries 20 years ago. We also want to tell you that we have not attempted to give an exhaustive report on those results. Furthermore, we realize that Cuba, like our country, is facing imponderable situations against which it is staunchly fighting, with bravery and determination, certain of surmounting them.

"In conclusion, we can assure you that the Cuban-Guinean relations, based on mutual trust, permanent accord and a common revolutionary cause, will, against all obstacles, become strengthened, expanded, diversified, consolidated and imposed as a tangible reality on which we must count, like it or not; because they represent the concrete fulfillment of the enlightened thinking of two illustrious, indefatigable combatants, Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure, resulting from the intense desire of two great fraternal peoples."

And the diplomat from the fraternal African country took his leave of us with the slogan of his people equivalent to our "fatherland or death!" "Ready for the revolution."
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CSO: 3010

WESTERN ARMY PREPARES FOR NEW TRAINING YEAR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 5-9

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa: "Western Army: Welcome to a Good Year"]

[Text] "We had a good training year; but the coming one must be better."

With perhaps a few slight changes in the wording, we heard that idea many times in this motorized infantry unit of the Western Army. We heard it from the lips of both commanders as well as officers and enlisted men.

We gave ourselves the task of finding out the reasons behind this collective awareness. First of all, the elements with which the personnel interviewed act up the statement that the recently concluded year was "a good training year."

In this respect, Lt Col Orelve Rodriguez Cancio told us: "We are not trying to measure facts by the volume of tasks accomplished--and there were many of them--but by the results. In all exercises, in all training sessions and maneuvers which we carried out, the grade obtained was good. Under the heading of unit support services we got the 'Model Unit' pennant.

"We got the grade of good also in political and Marxist-Leninist training and in the way we checked on it. We accomplished many tasks, which we had outlined for ourselves in honor of the Second Party Congress, ahead of deadline. We finished the year with satisfaction because among our personnel we have two vanguard members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--a commander and a sergeant--and ten vanguard members on the army level."

The words of Lt Col Rodriguez Cancio satisfied us in our investigation but we wanted to go further. Walking toward the engineering compound, there was not a single place where activities were not under way for the 1980-1981 training year.

Putting the final touches on a trench for squad defense training, we met Sgt 3rd Class Ariel Benitez Quintana, a vanguard member of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]:

"Well, we had a good training year because there were no tasks or missions which we did not accomplish with enthusiasm and because of the discipline displayed by all comrades. Besides, this was also due to the constant support we got from all political organizations. Today I have the honor of being a vanguard member of the FAR. But that did not depend only on me; I am also a product of the work and the tenacity of my collective."

Then came the moment for us to review our conclusions. The exercises, training sessions, and maneuvers of the unit proved their combat readiness; an important component of the latter is military discipline while political, moral, and psychological training of personnel occupies an important place in the multilateral training of fightingmen. And, while all aspects of the unit were graded as "good," there were many reasons that enabled all members of the unit to say with complete rejoicing: "We had a good training year!"

Returning from other areas, we listened to the martial sounds of the Hymn of the National Revolutionary Militias. There were infantry training commands, specifically those relating to "march in review." The firm and dry echo of the steps of the small units shook the semiasphalted grounds of the compound.

"How is the training program going?" we asked First Lieutenant Calderin.

"No, this is practice."

"What kind of practice?"

"The practice we are putting in for the parade that will open the 1980-1981 training year in the Western Army. This unit was selected as the base for higher headquarters because of its work. We all fell very stimulated and committed."

This spontaneous chat reaffirmed the words of Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez and Sergeant 3rd Class Benitez.

At the Turn of a Year

After this first survey, the best thing was to observe how the military collective was preparing to come up with an aggressive welcome for the new training year. But the fact that we met Lt Julio Leguen Melville--who had graduated as an officer of the FAR a year earlier--momentarily diverted us from this undertaking. He told us of his impressions:

"This unit has been a school for me, a continuation of the Interservice School. Here I was able to put into practice the knowledge I acquired and to learn from officers with more experience and seniority. I am very grateful to them. They helped me greatly; they did not over protect me but gave me advice, they helped me complete my training as a command cadre, and then I was able to develop my initiative and I had autonomy in my work.

"I have had some success in the small units that were under my command. The principal experience which I had is that I learned to work directly with individuals. The unit as a whole made considerable progress and our achievements mean that we must make the coming training year better than the last one."

After we completed our chat with the young officer, our curiosity was attracted by a beautiful mural at the entrance to the unit. There, among the army-level vanguard members, appeared the photo and the name of Lt Julio Leguen Melville.

And It Will Be a Good Year

Going through the main installations of the unit and talking with some of its members, we can say that the new training year will yield new and better results for them.

First of all there is the morale factor. There is not a single fighting man who did not, in the course of conversation, say that the best way to hail the Second Party Congress is to raise the level of combat readiness even higher.

But this involves not only conviction and objective. At the proper time, supported by the irreplaceable assistance of the organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the command took the pertinent measures. There was not a single man who did not have a task and there was no task that was not matched up with a man. As always, socialist competition provided the incentive for the personnel. It is possible that this contribution can now be measured in terms of hours; but one can never measure the sweat and the enthusiasm which made the unit build and renovate the material study base and improve the installations and living conditions.

Even more so than the men, some of their works speak out: the huge firing range for artillery weapons, backed up by an efficient material base, also featuring ornamental flowers and plants; the engineering compound, where instruction possibilities are being expanded with new training aids, many of them built by the enlisted men, using recycled materials.

Permanent witnesses of these days also are the chemical and AA defense areas, as well as the communications area. Beautification has been a constant task here. Something has been done in every corner of this military base in an effort to have another good training year. And they will achieve it. Here are the essential elements: the commanders and officers with optimum training, the support of the party and the UJC, the material study base backing up the entire process, and the collective commitment to hail the Second Party Congress with a high level of ability and combat readiness.

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CSO: 3010

FAR ENTERPRISE EMULATION REVIEW MEETING HELD

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 55

[Article by Veloz: "Second Inter-Enterprise Competition Checkout"]

[Text] The second inter-enterprise competition review of the year was held at the facilities of the "Granma Landing" EMI [Military Industrial Enterprise] under the slogan "During the Year of the Second Congress We Will Be More Efficient"; the ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba, and CG, Eastern Army.

Also present at the ceremony were Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac and Comrade Julio Machado Tamayo, deputy minister of the FAR for armament and equipment and secretary-general of the CNTC-FAR [National Union of FAR Civilian Workers], respectively.

The "Granma Landing" EMI was the site of this activity which for the first time was being carried out in the eastern region. Both the sponsors and the visitors from other enterprises expressed exceptional joy over this meeting on the soil of Santiago and reaffirmed their determination to raise the combat readiness level of the FAR.

The central report was presented by Jose A. Gutierrez, competition secretary of the SNTC-FAR, who, after recalling the fundamental objective of this competition, which consists of "over fulfillment of production plans with proper quality, efficiency, savings, and productivity, as well as the decline of the absentee rate," listed the winners.

In the laboratory group, first place went to the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force]; among the enterprises competing in groups 1 and 2, first place went to "Liberacion" and "Municiones de Oriente."

Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro and comrade Julio Machado Tamayo presented the banners to the first-place winners; this was accompanied by cheers and applause from the federation members present, accompanied by the sound of

eastern drums to provide harmony for this activity. The pioneers were received with similar jubilation; they urged the officers and workers of the competition-winning EMI to hold on to the victories gained.

This competition review was summarized by Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac who congratulated the winners in the name of the FAR minister. Talking about the work of the enterprises, he pointed out that it is necessary to raise the requirement level as an effective form of solving the problems that still exist in production and he added that accomplishment of the goals outlined in honor of the Second Party Congress is one of the fundamental tasks which the workers of these collectives will accomplish during the next period of time.

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PREPARATIONS FOR CUBAN-SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT NOTED

Kubasov, Aksenov Interviewed

HavanaGRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Interview with cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Vladimir Aksenov by Joaquin Rivery, special correspondent, GRANMA]

[Text] Flight Control Center, 18 September--Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Vladimir Aksenov arrived in the press room when nobody expected them. The Cuban newsmen were surprised but rapidly got their tape recorders going and began to question the conquerors of extraterrestrial space.

The questioning naturally began with their opinion on Tamayo whom they had known well for 2 years and a half and who was in training in Star City.

"We play a lot of soccer together, he is a very cheerful fellow. We are very happy that he is now going to fly," both said.

Not much time was left until the launching of Soyuz 38 when we began the conversation which lasted about 40 minutes. Kubasov answered the questions always with a smile. Aksenov proved to be a little more serious and both responded to the questions that rained down on them with gusto.

"Of course, we are not just going for a little walk. One cannot say that this is going to be easy for him, especially during the very first moments. He has a very good spaceship commander and besides, at the station there are another two cosmonauts of ours who will help him accomplish the entire program."

It was not very easy for Kubasov and Aksenov. The Cubans would ask the next question without waiting for them to finish answering the preceding question.

"Although I have flown in the cosmos three times already," Kubasov said, "I think that there are three very important stages in any flight. The first one is when you go into orbit and that is complicated from the

emotional and technical viewpoint. During that stage, the cosmonaut cannot take any action regarding the operation of the system. The rocket works automatically and the cosmonaut cannot change anything.

"The second important stage is the return to earth, when the ship turns on the braking motor and begins the automatic descent; if you ask which is more important-- takeoff or landing--it would be very complicated to answer that question. For me, emotionally speaking, it was more important to come down during the first and second flights but during the third flight I had more of a sensation during the takeoff phase because I was flying together with the Hungarian cosmonaut and he worried me a lot, he made me nervous.

"The other important stage is the linkup with the station because the rest of the program depends on that operation and, to link up, the crew has to perform all of the approach maneuvers. After the cosmonauts feel that they can relax, they are happy and begin to work calmly. The linup is accomplished automatically but the cosmonaut exercises full control over the maneuvers and, during the last phase, he can take full command in case of any irregularity. This control is very complex, very important, also because of the cosmonaut's psyche because he cannot be calm until the linkup has been accomplished."

Very soon, they will receive Tamayo and Romanenko in the Salyut. This is why we wanted to know how those who have spent a long time in space feel when they receive a visit.

Kubasov, who made the flight with Bertalan Farkas, the Hungarian cosmonaut, and who remembers how Popov and Ryumin received him, replied quickly:

"The crew of the Salyut was a little bit nervous but maintaind a magnificent spirit and the two members of the crew were very happy when their friends arrived. They are going to be very happy now that a crew is coming to visit them which will include a Cuban cosmonaut. When we (Kubasov and Farkas) were there, you could see their emotion, they could not hide it. It was simply magnificent."

Aksenov piloted the Soviet space ship Soyuz T2 which made a linkup with Salyut several months ago. This is the space ship which is to replace the current Soyuz within a certain time.

He explained that one cannot see any changes on the outside because the shape of Soyuz and its subdivision into two compartments were retained.

"This is a routine process of engineering perfection. There is a possibility now--taking into account the latest achievements of science--to create a ship with more perfect systems and with greater possibilities. That ship has already been created."

Final Days Before Liftoff

Havana GRANMA in Spanish [illegible] 80 p 9

[Article by Juan Marrero, special correspondent, GRANMA: "The Last Days On Earth"]

[Text] Baykonur --What do they do and how do they spend their days--the cosmonauts--on the eve of their departure for outer space?

We thought that they would only rest, considering that an exhausting task of several days awaits them.

We thought so even more when, on Wednesday, 17 September, at 1700, we visited the comfortable "Kosmonavt" Hotel, located in the city that rises near the cosmodrome; there, Aleksey Leonov, the man in charge of training the crew for the Soyuz-38, told us that both Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo were sleeping at this time.

But it turned out that this sleeping session is only one part of a work and rest program which was being carried out over the past 2 weeks in Baiykonur so that Romanenko and Tamayo might get used to the kind of life they would have to lead in outer space for several days.

This schedule has its peculiarities and is completely different from that of the entire community of Baykonur. The cosmonauts go to sleep practically when most of the people get up and they work when the majority rests.

They have two sleeping sessions every day, from 0500 until 1130 and from 1600 until 1830. When, for example, they get up at this last-mentioned hour, they continue their physical preparation exercises for 90 minutes. For that purpose the hotel (or the House of Cosmonauts, as they say it here) has available athletic fields and an outdoor swimming pool.

After 2 hours of individual training for the flight or medical examinations, the cosmonauts eat and later on at 2330 they have some free time which they generally spend watching some movies in the hotel au'torium.

At 0100, they start 4 hours of flight preparation work. [illegible]onov told us that the cosmonauts continue their training until the las day and, in particular, they do so in the simulator for the linkup of the Soyuz space ships with the Salyut-6 orbital station. They more over submit to tests in three equipment units, the orthostatic tables where overloads are applied to them so that they may get used to them or in a rotating acceleration chair to check the reactions of their organism at such moments.

There is a strict epidemiological control system in effect at the "Kosmonavt" Hotel. It suffices to note that any person entering the hotel must, before doing so, obligatorily wash his hands with a medical preparation in order to prevent the transmission of bacteria or microbes.

Aleksey Leonov, who accompanied us throughout our inspection of the House of Cosmonauts, showed that he loves space travel as much as nature. We learned that Leonov loved painting and that he himself paints. The night before, during the press conference for Romanenko and Tamayo, he made an excellent profile drawing of one of the fellow Cuban newsmen, Eddy Martin, of national television.

Now we saw a new aspect in him: a jealous lover of trees. He taught us that each of the cosmonauts, who went on flights, from Gagarin all the way to Pham Tuan, the Vietnamese, every cosmonaut had planted a tree here. And he showed us the place where Arnaldo Tamayo would plant his tree.

In this semidesert place, love of trees is like the love for anything that has to do with the science of outer space. There are few trees, as is. The climate is very dry. It only rains one or two days a year. The Kazakhs here say, jokingly, that they see sudden, heavy showers frequently: the sand storms. But in spite of these difficulties, the people of Baykonur, including those who, like Leonov himself, are not from here, keep busy planting and growing trees and grass. There is a tree here which does rather well in these parts; it is called the karagache, and it is the tree that is seen most frequently in the city and in the gardens around the home of the cosmonauts.

Like a sincere lover of nature, a man who practically already has a home in Baykonur--this year he told us, he had to come three times--Aleksey Leonov shares the dreams of all the people of Baykonur and the nearby city: that the modern sections of town and the streets be filled with greenery, poplars, karagaches, and finally, as many plants as can thrive in this dry soil, the gateway to outer space.

Final Countdown

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Juan Marrero, special correspondent, GRANMA: "Final Flight Preparations"]

[Text] Baykonur--About 60 hours were left to go until the start of the joint Soviet-Cuban flight and the booster rocket and the spaceship Soyuz-38 were placed in a vertical position on the launch pad of the Baykonur space center.

This is a solemn moment which starts when, about 2.5 kilometers from the launch pad, we see approaching a railroad car carrying, already assembled, in a horizontal position, the rocket and the ship which together measure some 50 meters.

The three-stage space complex advances slowly on the railroad line which ends just at the point where the liftoff will take place. Almost everything

is silver-gray in color, with an orange-colored stripe marking the dividing line between the first and second sections of the latter and in the upper part, the spaceship Soyuz-38 is linked up; it is covered with a white insulating material.

At dawn on 16 September, we newsmen went to the vicinity of the launch pad. This is the same one that was used to launch the first Sputnik in 1957, the same which handled the launchings of the three-stage rockets with the spaceships Vostok and Voskhod. Precisely at this place, an obelisk was erected in honor "of the genius of Soviet man who began the intrepid assault of outer space." It is the same one from which the launchings of the Soyuz spaceships are being handled now.

We must say that, at this launch ramp, at the departure for these well-known cosmic exploits, we experienced moments which we will never forget. Some people said that the strongest emotions are always experienced when we face something new and unknown for the first time. That may be so. Nevertheless, with us was a group of Soviet newsmen, most of whom had been at the Baykonur space center many times ever since Yuriy Gagarin opened the doors to the road of the stars and in their faces and reactions we noted that they experienced this intensely and that this event moved them, just as if they were watching for the first time. Petr Pelekhov, the commentator from Radio Moscow, said that this was the 19th time that he was in Baiykonur and he noted that "every time, everything looks more beautiful to me, even though these operations are repeated."

It is also moving to watch the measured advance of the space rocket by railroad but feelings become even stronger as you watch the iron hands of a gigantic hydraulic jack incline it gently, as if it were not holding a pointed cylinder weighing 300 tons but rather a newborn child, putting it into a vertical position, in other words, pointing it toward the zenith.

All of this happens in just a few minutes. Very few men are involved in this operation. The automated machines reliably carry out the commands given them from the control station and the booster rocket and the Soyuz-38 spaceship assume their final position for liftoff.

Then it seems that the almost 50-meter tall rocket and the spaceship rise above the desert, the place where the Baykonur space center was built, a facility which in June of this year completed its first quarter of a century of operation. But as we move closer to the launch pad, we note that a part of the rocket, about 7 meters long, has been hidden under ground, in a huge hole, surrounded by concrete walls. The lower portion of the rocket is placed almost at the bottom of that hole.

Then we see how the hydraulic jack raises the rocket and the ship into the vertical position, leaves them there, and, in their place, almost simultaneously, other support structures surround it and sustain it like straitjackets. At this moment, the rocket, like a building under construction, seems to be surrounded by scaffolding which covers it in part.

Only at this moment do they start the work involved in checking out all of the rocket systems and those on board the spaceship. This is another test because, before the railroad car brought the rocket to the launch pad, the rocket had been checked out, piece by piece, and system by system, including the cameras that are to work in a vacuum.

After these safety tests and only when all parameters look normal, the order is given to fill the engines with the fuel components. We thus enter a new stage, prior to liftoff.

We stayed at the launch pad that morning for almost 3 hours. With every passing second, our admiration grew for this beautiful work of Soviet man. Only by taking as close a look as possible at it were we able to grasp the grandiose and complex thing represented by the way to outer space and we moved on from a state of fascination to a state of understanding even though it was only elementary, considering our limitations.

Besides, in looking at this beautiful work, we were able to understand why here in ykonur and throughout the Soviet Union there is so much respect and admiration for Sergey Korolev, the late chief designer of those rockets.

Before leaving the pad that morning, we once again looked at the booster rocket and, in its upper part, the Soyuz-38, for a long time, waiting for the elevator to bring Yuriy Romanenko and first Cuban cosmonaut, Arnaldo Tamayo, waiting to see them enter the spaceship, waiting to watch the object of cosmic genius rise from the ground, anxious that the less than 60 hours that were left to go would pass as quickly as the rocket flies on its way into outer space.

Youth Organization Hails Flight

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Cuban-Soviet Youth Bureau Message: "Today Socialist Cuba Has Achieved a New Conquest--One of its Sons, a Son of 'Our America' Has Flown in Outer Space"]

[Text] The bureau made up of young Cuban militants from the UJC [Union of Young Communists], who are studying or working in the Soviet Union, released the following document on the occasion of the space flight of Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, the first cosmonaut of Cuba and Latin America.

Great is the joy and the happiness that fills all of us at this moment, when a Cuban brother, in a spaceship, goes into outer space while we young Cubans study and work in the USSR; we feel doubly happy due to the fact that the first Cuban to fly in outer space is doing so in a Soviet spaceship and side by side with a son of that great country in which we are being trained and from which at all times we have received and are receiving solidarity, aid, and strong affection toward all of us.

This event, unprecedented in the history of scientific conquests of Cuba, clearly underscores the essence and real significance of proletarian internationalism which colors all spheres of our country's life. But at the same time, this specially confirms the fact that only socialism offers the advantages which provide the most audacious forms of collaboration between peoples, in turn constituting a new and concrete contribution to the cause of world peace and the principle of mutually advantageous collaboration among all peoples of the world.

Great importance also attaches to the countless scientific experiments provided for in the work program of the cosmonauts; this, on the one hand, will contribute to further enriching man's knowledge on the various branches of science and, on the other hand, in the particular case of the Cuban students, those of us who are taking courses in the great fatherland of Lenin, we are thus pledged to study with greater devotion, with greater awareness, and to develop in depth our scientific research, certain that perhaps some of us, some day not too far off, will contribute through our modest efforts to strengthen the gains of our revolution, likewise in the important field of space research.

This Cuban-Soviet space flight, as well as the six earlier ones, carried out by international crews, is a manifestation of the faithful internationalist vocation of the USSR, confirming that the Soviet Union did not conquer space for itself but enabled the brother countries of the socialist camp to share in this, inviting many capitalist nations to collaborate and making sure that this conquest would benefit all mankind, keeping in mind the importance--to peace and the development of peoples--of their participation in the greatest, most expensive, and most transcendental technological undertaking of all times.

Allow us, Soviet brothers, on the occasion of this so memorable day, to express to you our thanks and satisfaction for the possibility you gave us in enabling a humble Cuban of peasant origin, a member of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and a militant of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba, to become the first Latin American citizen who fulfills the centuries-old dream of humanity to fly to the stars and from there to unfold the unbeaten banners of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere.

Long live the USSR-Cuba space flight; long live the victory of socialism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the indestructible Cuban-Soviet friendship!

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PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 44-49

[Interview with Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province, by Tania Quintero, date and place not given]

[Question] Comrade Alvarez de la Nuez, we would like you to give us an overview first of all of the characteristics of the province of Havana.

[Answer] The province, as you know, resulted from the new political-administrative division in 1976, when Havana was divided into two provinces. The fact that Havana Province was a part of the capital gives it a somewhat unique nature. Our province is the "granary" of the nation's capital: it produces fruits, vegetables, milk, but it also has other important activities such as water supply, since the south underground basin lies here; the production of electric energy, construction materials, above all cement, and other industries. It also has greatly to do with the students, a group with great weight in our province, since 50 percent of them come from the capital.

[Question] Is this one of the reasons you have no capital?

[Answer] Yes, and this is related to the fact that we need the aid of the city of Havana where the labor force, cadres and teachers for the schools are concerned, and many of the services the capital offers are used, above all the hospital, commercial, cultural and food services. And also there is the fact that a large number of the inhabitants of Havana work in the city and vice versa, establishing a very close link between our two provinces. This is one of the most outstanding characteristics and one of the reasons precisely why we have no capital.

[Question] One always thinks of Havana as a basically agricultural province.

[Answer] It is a province with great agricultural weight. The volume of its production of fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs and poultry accounts for between 25 and 30 percent of the national production.

People think of us as basically agricultural. However, the province is also very important in industrial production, which has a total value greater than that of agriculture. It is also important in the construction and educational sectors, basically in secondary, pre-university and technological education.

[Question] This interview will be published at a time when the communists of Havana are holding their assembly for assessment, renewal, and/or confirmation of mandates. What can you tell us about the assembly and the internal life of the party in these years?

[Answer] The assembly process is going well in the province. The municipal assemblies were very combative: the party assessment reports were discussed in depth and very good speeches were made, contributing to enriching the analysis which the party bodies had made.

The assembly process made it possible to note the authority, prestige and support our municipal bureaus have. In all the municipalities, the assemblies developed in satisfactory fashion. The votes were very good and there were even a number of municipalities in which the first secretary and the members of the bureau won 100 percent of the votes. Good representation in the candidacies was also achieved: the slates included many outstanding comrades, with the necessary virtues and requirements to serve on the municipal party committees.

In general, we can say that we are satisfied with the quality of the assembly process in our country, which shows that, although there are errors and shortcomings, the results of the work of the party have been positive.

During this period, our province has seen great growth. We can say that we have fully implemented the resolution of the first congress with regard to an increase in and change in the social structure of the membership. In 1976, when the province was established, there were 13,017 party members and candidates, and now, going into the assessment assembly, we have 27,803 members and candidates. In other words, we have doubled the party membership.

This is the quantitative aspect. In terms of quality, we have improved the party structure. From 2,459 workers with party membership in 1976, we have increased to 10,628 today. While the proportion of workers within the party membership was 18.9 percent, it is now 38.2 percent. In other words, the proportion of workers too has doubled. And while 45 percent of the members were directly linked with production, education and services in 1976, the figure is now 61.5 percent.

[Question] What about the role of women?

[Answer] We now have a membership which is 22.3 percent feminine. Of every three comrades joining the party ranks in these years, one has been a woman. This is very important, for it shows how female representation in the ranks of the Communist Party of Cuba has increased, and it reflects one of the resolutions of the first congress on the equality of women. It should be added that the bulk of these women are, for the most part, workers.

[Question] Overall, how do you assess the substantial increase in the party ranks in Havana in these 4 years?

[Answer] I think that the most important aspect of the growth is not only the fact that we have increased the party ranks and have improved its structure, but that this means its ideological strengthening, due to the larger worker component. The influence of the party on the mass of the workers has increased substantially. And today we have not only party organizations in all the production, education and service centers, but also we have a large and strong membership in the major centers. There are centers such as the Ariguanabo Textile Complex where the ranks of members and candidates total more than 700 persons. This has logically had its effect on political work with the masses and production results.

[Question] What other question do you regard it as important to stress with regard to this fruitful period?

[Answer] The other question, Tania, which I believe it important to stress and one related to the main resolutions of the congress is the establishment of the organs of people's government and their strengthening and development. We can be content because in this period not only were the organs of people's government established, but in this province they have consolidated and have been gaining experience.

It should be said first of all that the party has devoted great concern to the people's government and has helped it to gain ever more authority and to play its government role. And this latter aspect is very important, because it contributes to the ability of the party itself, in turn, to play its political leadership role better, not having to interfere constantly in daily administrative problems but dedicating itself basically to checking on and promoting the fulfillment of the political line. On the contrary, the party has allocated ever more authority to the people's government so that it can cover more in its government work in the municipality and the province.

[Question] But we know that party aid has gone beyond . . .

[Answer] We have provided help to cadres as well. Not only at the time of establishment, but afterward. In these years we have given up experienced cadres with great mastery of various economic sectors, with a view to strengthening the executive organs of the people's government in the province or the municipalities.

[Question] What in your view are the main successes achieved by the people's government in this province?

[Answer] I will try to synthesize my answer in two parts. First, in all of the accounting assemblies in these years, the people's government has maintained an attendance rate for electors of about 79 percent, which shows the confidence the electors have in their government. Of the some 110,000 problems set forth by the electors in this period, 99 percent have been resolved or provided with a concrete answer. This does not mean that there are no shortcomings, no bureaucratic responses, no delays in the solution of problems. The people's government still has shortcomings, but in this period it has really been possible for them to consolidate, develop, acquire further prestige and play an ever more active role in the government of the province.

Secondly, I must say that the organs of people's government have had to devote great concern to the development of the infrastructure, because due to the fact that it was a part of the province in which the capital was located, this territory was less developed than other provinces in the country. In some respects we were developed, such as agriculture and industry, but where services and telephone communications were concerned, we suffered a serious lag and the people's government undertook the task of developing this infrastructure and it has made a notable advance.

[Question] To what other aspects has the party devoted special concern?

[Answer] In accordance with the resolutions of the congress, we have devoted special concern to education in general. Let us first examine that pertaining to the party membership.

We have implemented the resolution of the congress to the effect that a majority of the party membership should reach the eighth-grade level: 88 percent of our membership will have reached that educational level by the date of the congress.

In the battle to achieve the sixth-grade level, one of the tasks the congress also discussed and analyzed, we can say that the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and CTC have announced triumphs. The workers' movement will do so before the assembly is held. In this stage, about 51,000 workers, peasants and housewives have completed the sixth grade.

In other educational aspects, everyone knows of the difficulties Havana has been facing in these years on the secondary level. This has served to spur the efforts of all the party organizations, the UJC [Union of Young Communists], mass organizations and educational and people's government organs. From the 1976-77 school year to date we have added 52 secondary schools and more than 26,000 students. We have about 50,000 students on the secondary level, some 20,000 in the IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and

Academic Institutes] and technological institutes. If we add to these figures those for the primary, higher, adult and other levels, the total would come to about 200,000.

In these years there have been various objective difficulties and also shortcomings of a subjective nature. The struggle to overcome them has been arduous, thanks to which the percentage promoted has been improving and, this year in particular, was positive.

[Question] The situation was critical in both Havanas when the Political Bureau made its plans . . .

[Answer] The Political Bureau criticism came in August of 1977, prior to our evaluation meeting, at which we adopted a series of resolutions with regard to education. Precisely as a result of the implementation of these resolutions, it has been possible to overcome the objective difficulties, of which there are a number, as well as the subjective ones.

In this regard the students themselves, the cadres and teachers, and the greater links established between the parents and the schools have helped greatly. Also the active participation of the cadres of the Ministry of Education, particularly during this school year, has also been very important. They have given us direct aid and the results have not only been favorable in promotions, but in discipline and care of social property as well. An improvement has also been seen in methodological and advisory work.

On the primary level we achieved a promotion rate of 92.4 percent; 91.1 percent for the ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm Schools], 91.9 percent for the urban secondary schools, 95.9 percent for the preuniversity day schools, 94.4 percent for those in the rural sector, and 96.8 for technological institutions. It can be said that we will bring to the second congress very encouraging results and an established basis for achieving better results in the coming years, when we do not expect to have spectacular promotions, but to improve in quality, in work on formal education and in coordination with agriculture.

[Question] But the other sectors have not lagged either . . .

[Answer] Indeed not. There are other sectors in which, with a view to implementing the resolutions of the first congress, considerable work has also been done in these years, and in which our province had serious problems. These sectors include transportation and communication.

In transportation we had one of the oldest public bus fleets. The majority of the vehicles had been in use between 16 and 33 years. Some even dated from the World War II era. In this sector, the party has given the people's government full support. A great emulation movement was launched and the workers have contributed many inventive initiatives, replacing the engines in the Leyland vehicles, which were already obsolete, with engines produced in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In these years we have not acquired new vehicles, except for the Giron V, and recently, as a part of the general policy of improving transportation, we have been allocated a number of buses retired from service in the city of Havana. They are of the Olympic III Leyland model, somewhat outdated now, and have been rebuilt in the province. In the first half of this year we were given 150, and in salute to the 26 July anniversary and the provincial assembly, the workers repaired 113 and put them back into operation. With this old fleet we are substantially improving transportation and today we are making about 7,000 runs daily.

[Question] When will you receive new buses?

[Answer] Well, it is thought that beginning in the next 5-year period, we will get some new ones every year, to replace the old buses gradually.

[Question] What about communications?

[Answer] When we were a part of the old province our situation was very backward. There were very few municipalities which had automatic communications. All the facilities used the magnetic system. However, during this period, we have built 14 new telephone switchboards and have added 4,300 telephone lines, in addition to other postal facilities, etc. There are automatic telephone facilities in almost all of our municipalities today. We now have 2.6 telephones for every 100 inhabitants, while before this proportion was much lower. There has been a revolution in communications.

[Question] How has the sugar industry developed?

[Answer] Since the first congress, sugar production has been increasing in our province. In 1975 we produced 660,000 metric tons of sugar; in 1976, 691,000; in 1977, 718,000; and in 1978, 784,000, marking the highest annual production in the whole sugar industry in the province. In 1979 we produced 740,000 metric tons, a little less than in 1978, but still high, and in 1980, as a result basically of the infestation of rust, there has been a sharp drop to 598,000 metric tons. The Barbidos 4362 variety covered 23 percent of our plantation area.

Last year more than 900 caballerias were planted, and a part of the Barbidos 4362 was replaced. This year, in the spring, 1,191 caballerias were planted, overfulfilling the plan. With what we plan to plant now, some 1,150 caballerias, we will have eliminated this problem of rust. And the changes will be seen in the coming harvest, but not until 1982 will we begin to regain and exceed the levels achieved.

[Question] How many sugar mills have you?

[Answer] We have 15 sugar mills, but 1 is located in the city. We supply it with the cane. Despite the problems with the rust, the effects of

Hurricane Frederick, the lag in the delivery of some supplies for the repair of the mills, shortcomings in the quality of repairs at some sugar mills and problems with the cane-cutting force, affecting the utilization of capacity, we have succeeded this year in reducing oil consumption to 0.43 gallons per metric ton obtained. In earlier years more than 2 gallons of oil was consumed. The recovery was also higher than that we achieved in the last 5-year period, increasing from 84.04 in 1975 to 85.86 in the harvest just ended. And the most important thing is that sugar quality was regained this year. In earlier years there were difficulties in this regard.

[Question] Havana Province has in recent months made the front pages of the newspapers because of its magnificent work in livestock breeding. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] This is another of the sectors in which the party has worked intensively to implement the resolutions of the first congress. This year, as everyone knows, one of the most outstanding results was achieved. But if indeed work has been done on the shortcomings of a subjective and objective nature, we must say that great investments have been made in livestock facilities, roads, microdams, dams and irrigation systems in Havana Province. More advanced techniques have been introduced. The initial livestock with which development was begun was on the one hand the old livestock we had and, on the other, the imported Holsteins. Artificial insemination has been utilized, and large research centers such as the CENSA [National Animal Health Center] and the ICA [Institute of Animal Science], which have made a very direct contribution, have been established. More than 20 communities to incorporate the peasants' land have been created. Also thousands of workers have been trained in the livestock sector, in which hundreds of technicians, engineers, veterinarians and other experts are also employed.

At the 1 September ceremony the commander in chief was presented with the pledges of the livestock breeders for the 5-year period. The document also reflected the results achieved in these recent years, thanks to these large investments we have mentioned and the policy established by the commander in chief for the development of livestock breeding, to which must be added the discipline and high level of conscience which have been developing.

[Question] Could you give us figures?

[Answer] In milk production during the 5-year period we reached a total of 1,204,300,000 liters, thus overfulfilling the pledge to the first congress, which was to achieve an increase of 75 percent over the preceding 5-year period. In producing this volume, we achieved an increase of 105 percent.

In provincial beef production, 9,752 metric tons were produced in 1975, while last year, to speak of levels achieved, we reached 25,287 metric tons, thus tripling beef production.

Improvement of the breed structure and increasing the percentage of milk cows were also included in the resolutions of the first congress. Currently 83 percent of the production herd are high-quality cows: either they are Holsteins, or a Holstein cross, with a greater milch potential. In 1975, we were milking 49 out of every 100 cows, while this year we have 61 of every 100 in production. The average yield has also increased: from 7.6 liters in 1975, we have achieved 9.3 this year, an increase of almost 2 liters per cow.

The motivation for these results, I want to stress, was the holding in 1980 of the second congress, and a good example of this is that the livestock breeders in the province produced more than a million liters of milk per day for 40 days. At the peak moment, we reached 1,082,000 liters. As Fidel said, this is no longer a matter of the cows or the food and water provided to the animals, but the fruit of the labor of man.

[Question] The other day a comrade asked me how it is, if these are the same cows as last year, that they have given more milk this year?

[Answer] First of all, it must be made clear that they are not the same cows. Each year we have been improving the breed structure. In 1975, for example, we had a very large number of F-1 cattle, a cross which is 50 percent Holstein and 50 percent Cebu, but today the majority are F-2 and F-3, crosses which are mainly Holstein, and a large number are pure Holstein adapted to our climate. Of the cows we are milking, 27 percent are Holsteins and this 27 percent produces 40 percent of all the milk in the province. What does this mean? That as we approach 100 percent Holstein cows, we will achieve higher milk production.

[Question] What is the total volume of milk produced this year?

[Answer] We have already produced 206 million liters. The total for the year will be 300, some 40 million more than last year.

[Question] And what can you tell me about the poultry and swine sectors?

[Answer] Every year the poultry sector has been increasing. This year we should produce 600 million eggs and 20,800 metric tons of poultry meat, with a yield of 250 eggs per bird. We should produce some 16 metric tons of pork.

[Question] Is the picture for fruits and vegetables equally favorable?

[Answer] For fruits and vegetables too substantial production has been achieved, for there has been growth in these years. In 1975,

3,905,000 quintals of vegetables were produced while by 1979 we had reached the 4,850,000-quintal level and this year we should come close to 5,500,000 quintals. The situation has been difficult in the truck gardening sector because there were problems. In 1975 a total of 2,851,000 quintals were produced and this year we should have about 2,400,000. Thus far this year we have produced 2,719,000 quintals of potatoes, the highest production in the whole potato-growing history of the province, with very high yields--more than 5,515,000 quintals per caballeria. We have produced 950,000 tons of tomatoes, and deliveries of this product to industry were overfulfilled in the first 4 months of the year, with more than 20,000 tons.

We will have an important upsurge in citrus fruits this year as well: we expect production of 1 million quintals. I do not hesitate to make that statement.

[Question] Is there as much citrus fruit in Havana as in Matanzas, for example?

[Answer] No. The greater part of our citrus fruit is exported, because it is of excellent quality. This million quintals of citrus fruit will be the double of the production achieved in 1975, totaling 505,000 quintals.

This extraordinary effort in these agricultural sectors was made in salute to the congress and in fulfillment of the resolutions of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee, as well as the guidelines set forth by Fidel at the National People's Government Assembly, setting priorities for the production of foodstuffs for the population.

[Question] Have there been successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture?

[Answer] Serious work has been done. Fifty percent of the peasants in the province have now integrated their land in state enterprises. The others, who for the most part are engaged in raising sugarcane and fruits and vegetables, are organized in credit and service or production cooperatives (CPA [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives]). There are still very few of these latter: we now have 42 CPAs.

I would like to say that in Havana we have been consolidating the state areas and those of the peasants. We are making an exchange of land with the peasants who have plots in the state area. In this way, we can develop mechanization and we are creating the conditions for cooperativization. Progress is being made in this direction, but obviously it is more difficult in Havana, because of the high income the peasants have, the quality of their land, the increased use of technology and the proximity to the market in the capital. Historically it was the peasants who earned most from the land and today they are earning still more thanks to the aid provided by the state.

Much greater progress has been made in sugarcane. Already a cooperative with 70 caballerias has been created in Mariel. Some are being organized in other municipalities and another will be established in San Nicolas, with more than 40 caballerias. In general the peasants are struggling to hail the congress with a larger number of CPAs and, above all, with large cooperatives.

[Question] It seems that the industrial sector has been left till last.

[Answer] Another serious effort to implement the resolutions of the first congress and salute the second has been made by the workers in industry. The energy industry merits special mention. The Maximo Gomez Thermoelectric Plant in Mariel has been implementing the resolutions of the congress. In 1978, for example, it generated 2,216,554 megawatt hours. This year it generated more electricity than the entire total produced by the Cuban Electricity Company in 1958. Last year it generated 2,396,104 megawatt hours, and this year it is proceeding along those lines as well.

Our two factories in the cement industry, Martyrs of Artemisa and Rene Arcay, expect to produce more than 1 million tons of cement between the two this year, bearing in mind that the first line at Rene Arcay has been commissioned and in the last quarter of the year the second is expected to go into production, provided some problems related to replacement parts which have not yet been received can be resolved. There is a great emulation movement between the two plants in the effort to reach a million tons before the congress. This would mean practically doubling the cement production of the province in comparison to 1975, when 529,000 tons were produced.

Another branch, and for the sake of brevity I will mention the three most important in the province, is the textile industry, which is working and advancing with a firm step, above all the Ariguanabo Textile Complex, which we think will surpass 50 million meters of cloth, as well as its yarn plan, this year. On 1 September, in accordance with the resolutions of the congress and the guidelines from the commander in chief, the fourth labor brigade began rotating shifts in the spinning sector. The three textile plants together--the other two are Alquitex and Mayabeque--should produce approximately 95 million meters of cloth, representing about 30 percent of the total produced in the country. These plants have made pledges for a worthy salute to the congress.

The port workers in Mariel handled 46,000 tons in the month of August, between loading and unloading. It should be stressed that they have been doing extraordinary work and have set some 56 national records. The emulation there is very intensive.

[Question] What about construction?

[Answer] Important investments have been made. The Rene Arcay Cement Factory has been expanded; Units 6 and 7 of the Maximo Gomez Thermoelectric

Plant have been commissioned; a plant producing asbestos cement pipes and tiles has been built and will produce goods worth between 12 and 15 million pesos; the production line for glazed tile and plumbing fixtures has been expanded to make it possible to achieve a total of 70 million and 300,000 plumbing fixtures; the bagasse panel plant which should produce some 36,000 tons when it is operating at full capacity has been built; the Ariguanabo Textile Complex has been modernized, making it possible to reach production of more than 70 million meters of cloth; and the expansion of the Santa Cruz Rum Plant, which will produce some 30 million liters of Havana Club annually when it reaches full capacity, should basically be completed this year.

During this period the prefabricated IMS plant was built, with a view to the construction of some 1,500 housing units per year, and construction was completed on the soy sauce and ice plants, the bulk sugar terminal in Mariel, the citrus fruit processing plant in Ceiba, and a poultry processing plant, and the canning factory in Batabano and the Conrado Benitez Cable Factory were expanded.

We have built 242 livestock centers, including dairy and calf-breeding facilities; 15 poultry farms and hog-breeding centers; 2 fattening facilities for bulls (and 1 has been expanded). And now 122 more agricultural projects are under construction, and an effort is being made to complete them in salute to the second congress.

We have built 3,109 housing units, 3 ESBECs and 11 ESBURs [urban basic secondary schools], 3 children's nurseries and 2 primary schools. The Higher Agricultural Sciences Institute in Havana and an Provincial Physical Education School are under construction.

In general, I have tried to touch on the most outstanding economic aspects. In all of these matters there are difficulties and problems, but a struggle is being waged to overcome them.

Finally, I do not want to fail to mention the work of the mass organizations and the UJC in the province, which have been doing great work. In all of these economic results, the mass organizations have played an important role. They too have their plan in salute to the congress and the provincial assembly and have been fulfilling their pledges.

Through the mass organizatio s the party is linked with the workers, the peasants, housewives and students, and truly they have been an excellent driving pulley. To illustrate this it will suffice to mention the contribution to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, and the recent demonstrations in defense of sovereignty, such as the Marches of the Combative People and the 1 May gathering, and in particular, the mobilization making it possible for the Mariel-Florida route to function efficiently, without, however, failing to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the various industries in this municipality, in response to Fidel's appeal for the conversion of revolutionary energy into productive energy.

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SOCIALIST EMULATION AS INCENTIVE DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish May-Jun 80 pp 51-53

[Article by Jorge Luis Fillu, CTC National Organization Department: "How to Motivate the Psyche?"]

> [Text] Socialist emulation is an effective instrument that contributes to the formation of the technical and economic base of communism and to the harmonious development of the personality under our socialist system where man is the most important element and is treated as such by society.

Emulation, a way to optimize the productive process, is organized at all levels by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and its unions with the cooperation of the administration. This gives emulation its labor and union character. Our great working mass has the opportunity to use its forces to constantly increase work productivity which leads to greater satisfaction of the spiritual and material needs of man, the basic objective of the socialist society.

Socialist emulation is one of the many tasks Lenin undertook. Its organization is ruled by three principles: publicity, comparison of results and generalization and diffusion of advanced techniques.

Socialist emulation is an expression of work motivation. It contains the principles, norms and ideals of the new socialist morality.

In the emulative process, the objectives of man's activity keep getting further from his personal needs in order to respond to the social needs determined by man's conduct.

Man, in his conscious activity directed toward satisfying his material needs (clothing, food, etc.), also expresses specifically human needs through his creative work like the need for self-affirmation, the need to relate and the need for social recognition. In this process, the social nature of man is expressed and serves as impetus for established tasks in the emulation plan.

We can define socialist emulation as a set of motives that influence man's psyche and direct his productive activity toward overfulfillment of the goals that he and society have established. This process enriches the motivational context of the dynamics of personality, contributing to a restructuring of the hierarchy of motives. Before, purely individual motives were most important but they slowly give way to social motives, establishing a dialectic interrelationship between the two.

When a work group agrees on individual or collective emulation, it works together. It interacts, builds a structure and develops behavior standards to guarantee the tasks that he and the group have established. The standards that the group develops are based on the norms prescribed by society and its organization; they also serve as a means of communication within the group.

The interaction that is established between groups in an emulation and within each group itself makes its members share concern about the aspirations of the group and the way to achieve the victory for which they fight.

Under socialism, the production relations among men change and man preying on man no longer exists; man becomes man's battle comrade. The necessary conditions are created for the group to become a collective which is the highest expression of relations among men who work for the common good.

The collective is characterized by:

1. Close correspondence between its formal and informal structure;

2. Correspondence between individual and group merits--that is, individual needs are channeled through social needs;

3. Collective leadership with individual responsibility;

4. Efficiency in the realization of established tasks;

5. Aid to formation of the personality through the activity that the individual performs; and

6. Relations among members characterized by mutual aid, fellowship, criticism and self-criticism, discipline and responsibility.

Emulation with its competitive strength stimulates and materializes the worker initiative and is a highly effective means that helps the group become a collective. Emulation is far from egotistical and mean competition. Emulation is based on mutual aid, developing new qualities in the personality which contribute to its complete development.

The simplicity and clarity of the emulation indicators help to make a clear and objective evaluation of the tasks fulfilled by those in the emulation

in order to reward and honor the real winners, avoiding subjectivism which causes so much harm to the work morale of the group. The effort is recognized but only the results are rewarded; therefore, each center that receives an award or any other stimulus displays it proudly.

Comrade Pedro Miret, a member of the Politburo, stated: "A center that has high work morale receives an award, a certificate, a banner of the revolution proudly. However, to receive a recognition that is not merited, one which has not really been won, must be a disgrace for the one who receives it and criticizable for the one who gives it. That does not educate or teach; it distorts the meaning of emulation and the moral context of revolutionary stimulus."

Under the conditions of socialist production, the meaning of work to the worker is based on social motives.

Material reward acts as stimulation; that is, although it strengthens activity, it also has the main function of giving it meaning. In addition to encouraging activity, it gives it a personal meaning; this does not change in spite of the emotional problems that the activity might include.

The moral stimuli have the function of providing meaning, thus their importance in the motivational sphere, especially in the hierarchy of motives.

The motives' functions of stimulation and formation of meaning in one activity--in this case, socialist emulation--aid in understanding the important relations that characterize the motivational sphere of the personality and the hierarchy of motives.

The Cuban workers are aware that their initiatives, responsibility and personal sacrifice will be properly recognized by society. Individual work is remunerated, according to the principle of socialist distribution: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his work."

The wages that each worker receives for the contribution that he has made to society are the material stimulus to individual effort in work. At the same time, they are the expression of social recognition for work done for the good of all society.

The unions play a major role in the improvement of stimulation systems, remuneration for work and the most appropriate combination of moral and material stimuli. The organizational role that they play in the productive process permit them to carry out educational work with the workers, contributing to their integral formation.

The use of moral stimuli--diplomas, pennants, banners, honorary degrees, etc.--strengthen the initiative, morale, spirit of sacrifice and the revolutionary conscience of the workers.

The appropriate combination of these moral and material rewards contribute to the formation of a motivational structure where the stimulating motives are subordinate to formation of meaning. The latter has a higher rank on the scale of motives for our workers.

A. N. Leontie, a prominent Soviet psychologist, stated: "At the beginning, man is motivated by satisfaction of his vital, elemental needs; later, this relationship changes and man satisfies his vital needs in order to motivate himself."

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CHILD DISCIPLINE MEASURES TO CORRECT MISBEHAVIOR

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish May-Jun 80 pp 44-47

[Text] Training children and youths is only possible through a planned consistent, integral and single system which includes all the social factors that affect them. Daycare workers play an important role in this. This analysis is useful for everyone.

The misbehaved or poorly socialized child, as he is technically known, is a child that, without showing any type of disturbance that could be considered psychopathic, is capable of being a real problem within the daycare center by upsetting all the internal discipline and becoming a true scourge for the workers and parents. Different from other similar problem children like the hyperactive or aggressive child, the poorly socialized child is typically a product of his environment whose behavior is easy to understand. He is perhaps the type of child on whom the daycare center can exercise a quicker and more lasting effect.

How is this child recognized?

These are the principal features of the misbehaved child.

He has bad behavior, lack of discipline and lack of control of his impulses and emotions.

Since there is no self-criticism, he does not know what is good and what is bad and, therefore, does not feel obliged to do anything. He gives full rein to his impulses, without worrying about the effects of his behavior or how he is going to be judged.

He is rough in his play, ruins furniture and throws things. If he is scolded, he resorts to anger and sometimes aggression.

He is disrespectful, insolent and crafty. He loves noise and is not used to having consideration for anyone except those persons to whom he is attached.

If he is punished, he gets angry but does not repent, quickly committing the offense again.

He frequently uses vulgar language and bad words.

The causes of poor socialization are typically environmental although there might be a child who has some type of disturbance but is also poorly socialized. In the case of the misbehaved child, we find that his problem lies in bad or improper use of discipline, the result of the environmental conditions in which he has lived and the handling he has had. This might mean:

A home with a very low cultural level where the parents have little or no concern for controlling the child so his conduct is a reflection of the world in which he lives.

Excessive tolerance from parents who permit the child to do whatever he wants, creating such a low level of frustration that he does not tolerate any type of restriction, is immature and behaves like a younger child.

A contradictory home where something is prohibited one time and permitted at others; it improperly limits the needs of the child who does not know what to do facing certain situations.

Discipline is a necessity for the child since it helps him control his natural insecurity and helps him direct his energies in approved ways and behave in a socially correct manner. A misbehaved child is a confused child who has not been taught proper behavior. Facing restrictive situations, he lets himself be carried away by his impulses, upsetting himself and others.

Children learn discipline by direct teaching or by imitation, focused not on tacit inculcation but on the creation of a basis for self-discipline which can be maintained permanently and adapt itself to new, unlearned situations. A proper home education should supply this but if it does not, the handling of a misbehaved child at the daycare center should be based on the following recommendations.

Discipline must be consistent. This means that whatever is forbidden or permitted should always be forbidden or permitted without contradictions or changes.

It must not be irregular or sporadic; regularity in discipline accelerates the learning process.

Prohibitions must not change from one situation to another or the child will not know how to act. If he is forbidden to have something and then permitted, he will not understand why he cannot take a toy away from a friend.

Authority must be firm without being rigid. Prohibitions must never become permitted. However, if we see that there is progress, the small offenses that the child commits can be ignored.

Discipline must be consistent. This means:

Everything that is forbidden or permitted must be based on the basic needs of the child. It is logical that he is forbidden to climb or jump from a table. However, he should be allowed to leave a group which is listening to a story if he does not want to participate in it.

Discipline must not be arbitrary. All the adults around the child should be generally agreed about what things are going to be forbidden or permitted.

A child must be judged as a child and not as an adult. It is logical that an adult can remain calm and attentive for a long time. However, it is not misbehavior if a child gets up or entertains himself at something else after he has been passive for a long time.

It must be adjusted to the age of the child. There are children who are overprotected and act like younger children. Discipline for these children must consider their maturity and not their real age.

A child who is not old enough to understand what is expected of him must never be disciplined. A child less than 2 years old cannot be subjected to discipline but it can start at the age of 2.

If there are changes in the child (sleep, poor health) or special events, discipline should be modified and be somewhat more liberal.

The child must be accepted as he is, without the worker rejecting him or not looking for his good points. If, from the beginning, the worker likes the child and gives him affection, it will be easier to control him later.

The worker should speak with the parents to learn the causes for the child's behavior and, as much as possible, try to modify them while, at the same time, achieving agreement on how to handle him. The educational work should be coordinated and practiced at home, in the daycare center and society.

It cannot be expected that the child will automatically adjust to the new situation of the daycare center. The worker must not be very demanding of him at the beginning or overburden him with prohibitions. The worker should only indicate a few to him, the most important, in order to avoid rejection of the daycare center.

The worker should not stress the negative aspects of his behavior and ignore the positive since this limits his comprehension.

Since this child is a negative example for the other children, the daycare worker must be careful that the others do not change their discipline. The example of these children can be a factor to encourage the misbehaved child to imitate them.

This child cannot be expected to repent immediately since he might say he is repentant out of fear and not because he really is. The best thing to do is to talk to him about this when he is calm or has not done anything wrong, trying to make him reason. With the older ones, it is not enough to tell them what they should and should not do but to explain to them why certain behavior is acceptable and other behavior is not.

The child must not be made to feel that his misbehavior is very important; this can reinforce his bad behavior. Therefore, any criticism in front of the others or any outbreak because of his misbehavior should be withheld. The worker should be calm with him and criticize him privately, away from the other children, without making an example of him.

The worker must be careful to be a good example so that the child does not see and imitate negative behavior. The worker must respect the child as a person in order to be able to expect the child to respect her.

At times, the mere fact of giving the child responsibilities serves as an effective control of his bad behavior.

Praise and reward achieve better results than punishment and scolding. His good behavior should be praised and any criticism, ridicule or fear withheld. When he is praised, it must be directly related to his actions.

Although praise is better for this child, sanctions for bad behavior must not be eliminated. The following must be kept in mind:

Sanctions are necessary for him because they define good and bad, permitting him to realize the possible negative consequences his bad behavior might have for him.

Before carrying out a punishment, it is necessary to understand the reasons the child committed the offense. At times, it can be very logical; for example, a child refuses to obey because the worker has kept him "glued" to his chair.

Whenever there is punishment, it has to be understood and deserved by the child. He must be told why he is being punished and made to understand. It must be done immediately after the offense is committed because if it is left for later, he will not understand why he is being punished.

The punishment must always be proportional to the offense committed so that it fulfills its educational function. The same punishment cannot be used for a child, for example, who says a bad word and another who

overturns the meal trays. In the second case, the punishment should be harsher since the misbehavior is more serious.

The sanction or punishment must be based on age.

Children under 2 years of age must never be punished.

For those from 2 to 3, a mere expression of displeasure, a firm or severe tone or the withdrawal of some privilege like a favorite toy should be sufficient.

For those older than 3, in addition to the above, play or exploration can be limited. He can be put on a chair for a few minutes, with the punishment being a logical consequence of what he has done.

Corporal punishment must never be used nor should the child ever be denied food, drinking water, etc., whatever his age.

Isolation must not be used as a punishment. If he must be put in a chair for a few minutes, he should not be in a separate corner where he cannot see anything. He should be kept apart from the group but where he can see the rest in their activities.

Once the punishment is over, he must be treated as if nothing had happened. The worker should be kind and affectionate toward the child.

His punishment should not be discussed with other people in his presence. This embarasses the child and makes him worse instead of helping him.

Since the child might be misbehaved because he comes from a home where there is a low educational level, there should be an intensive stimulation program (teaching him habits, how to relate, etc.) as an additional way to eliminate his misbehavior.

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PAST FIVE-YEAR EDUCATION PROGRAM RESULTS NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Georgina Jimenez: "Education in 1975-80 Period"]

[Text] This 5-year period that is ending has revealed a before and after picture of education. There have been profound transformations in the contents and structure of our educational system as a result of the elaboration and implementation of the transition period of the improvement plan. This is also true for the double process (quantity and quality); this includes urgent training of tens of thousands of intermediate education teachers in response to the enrollment explosion and the improved quality of the teaching staff expressed in the three-grade increase in the entrance level at the centers where they are trained and where primary teachers are trained (with subsequent increased quality in study plans and programs). At the same time, there has been advancement in teachers already employed. One of the most important objectives achieved in this sense was guaranteed certification for primary teachers who are teaching classes this year. The establishment of a degree in primary education and postgraduate courses and studies are better forms of advancement implemented during this period.

The investment involved in the massive educational expansion in our country is demonstrated by the 1,483 new centers constructed since 1970, 894 of which were built in the last 5 years. This year's school budget (which represents 11 percent of the overall social product) is about 1,340,800,000 pesos, 16 times higher than the budget in the year before the revolution.

The result has been the culmination of the educational expansion process which has permitted universal primary education and the subsequent guarantee of continuing studies for hundreds of thousands of sixth and ninth grade graduates in spite of this explosive increase. This has permitted their passage through that level and their access, in unprecedented numbers, to advanced studies. The number of intermediate education graduates in the 5-year period, not including adults, (954,000) is higher than the total number of graduates of that level in the almost 57 years of the neocolonial republic.

In evaluating the effort made in this sense, the great expansion of the work-study centers in the country at the intermediate level should be considered. This meant a total change in the organization and use of a large part of these educational centers.

During this same 5-year period, the ministers of education of the Latin American and Caribbean countries met in Mexico in December 1979. They recognized "the presence in the region of 45 million illiterates in an adult population of 159 million" and "an excessive dropout rate in the first years of enrollment," among other "serious problems." They declared as one of their aspirations: "to propose as a goal to incorporate all school-age children by 1999." In Cuba, as a result of all these efforts, we have established the concrete conditions for a minimum ninth-grade education for all the children and youths in the country. We are culminating the battle for sixth grade this year with more than 850,000 adults graduated; this represents a satisfactory change in the educational level of our people.

Also in this 5-year period, there has been an important modification in the relationship between the enrollments in the three educational levels (primary, intermediate and advanced) which makes our enrollment structure approach that of the developed countries.

At the same time, we have been able to contribute to the educational work of other fraternal peoples since we have teachers trained in the internationalist spirit which is part of true communist training. More than 3,000 are now teaching in fraternal countries.

Quality in education is conditioned by the historic process; it depends on the possibilities and conditions of each period of time. Much remains to be done. It is necessary to extend the formative nature of the educational process by making educational work a creative and important act of our teachers, bringing the flow of knowledge that they acquire and the pertinent provisions and regulations to life in the classrooms. It is necessary to improve organization and leadership at the different levels of the organizations responsible for education and to increase demand.

The material and human conditions have been established to extend the battle for increased quality in our education in the coming years, as Fidel directed.

Improvement Plan

This has been the most important educational task in the 5-year period. The 1975-76 school year was the beginning of its progressive implementation or transitional stage which will culminate in the 1980-81 school year. This progressive application permits changing all levels of general education in 6 years, half the time that would have been taken by applying it year by year for 12 grades. The planned stages in the improvement plan of the National Education System for the changeover to new education contexts were carried out at all levels and types of education.

Enrollment by Education Level
(in thousands of students)

Education Level	1975-76	1979-80*
Total	3,244.4	3,452.9
Preschool	126.6	122.6
Primary	1,795.8	1,550.3
Intermediate	604.0	1,150.3
Basic Secondary	382.6	690.5
Preuniversity	37.7	135.3
Technical and Professional	100.0	214.6
Training of Teaching Staff	83.7	109.9
Special	12.5	25.0
Youth	22.9	12.3
Adult	597.6	392.0
Advanced	84.0	200.2
Others	1.0	0.2

*Includes the centers under organizations that do not specialize in education in the intermediate level and, in the advanced level, the State Committee for Statistics' official figure of 146,240 was added to the number of students abroad, in the military and party courses and the students enrolled at the beginning of the year in directed studies (free education).

This process has meant a complete change in study plans, programs and texts and in the training of teaching staff. It cannot be understood as merely the necessary updating of the subjects, which it has included, but also as a transformation of these contexts based on polytechnical education, a Marxist focus in the courses and organizing, balancing and structuring the contexts on the basis of scientific pedagogy in order to impart a greater volume of material in less time and an appropriate balance between specialization and generalization.

Important aspects of this process in the 5-year period include the implementation of the structure from 12 to 13 grades in general education, the increased entrance level to 9th grade for the pedagogical schools and polytechnical institutes and 12th grade for the advanced pedagogical schools and the adoption of a new organizational form in the first cycle of the primary level--the teachers go with their students from first to fourth grades. This last has contributed decisively to school promotion and continuation and to the psychological development of the students.

School Construction

From January 1976 to December 1979, 894 school projects have been built; they include ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm Schools], IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institutes], military vocational schools, polytechnical

schools and institutes, pedagogical schools, sports schools, urban basic secondary schools for 60 to 1,200 students, pedagogical branches, schools for handicapped children, primary schools for foreign and semiboarding students, daycare centers, schools for training daycare teachers, university installations, health polytechnical schools, schools for physical education teachers and nursing schools. These 894 projects represent 60 percent of the 1,483 projects constructed since January 1970.

Teaching Staff

At the beginning of the 5-year period, in the 1975-76 school year, there were 81,830 primary teachers in the country; 46.8 percent were not certified and 92.9 percent were in the process of being certified. Nevertheless, in the last 5 years, the number of primary teachers increased until 67,900 graduated in the 1978-79 school year, 42,200 as practicing teachers and 25,700 from pedagogical schools. This has guaranteed that all primary teachers who work in the classrooms this school year are certified, thus fulfilling the agreement of the First Party Congress.

As a result of the improvement in the subsystem of training and advancement of the teaching staff, the entrance level to pedagogical schools was raised to ninth grade in the 1977-78 school year, changing the study plans and programs. The teachers who enroll this school year will (for the first time in our country) have a level equivalent to the advanced intermediate (preuniversity) level; this will permit them to enroll directly in primary education degree programs. The teachers who have obtained their certification through the former plans while they were teaching and those who enrolled in the pedagogical schools until the 1976-77 school year (when the required entrance level was sixth grade) will take 2 years of study (one while excused from work and the other through meetings) so that they can also reach the advanced intermediate level.

At the same time, in the school year that just ended, 20,000 teachers participated in the preparatory course for primary education degrees throughout the country and the study plans for the specializations of preschool and handicapped education and psychology, this last being started this school year, were completed. In this 5-year period, the training and advancement of the teaching staff were combined in a single subsystem.

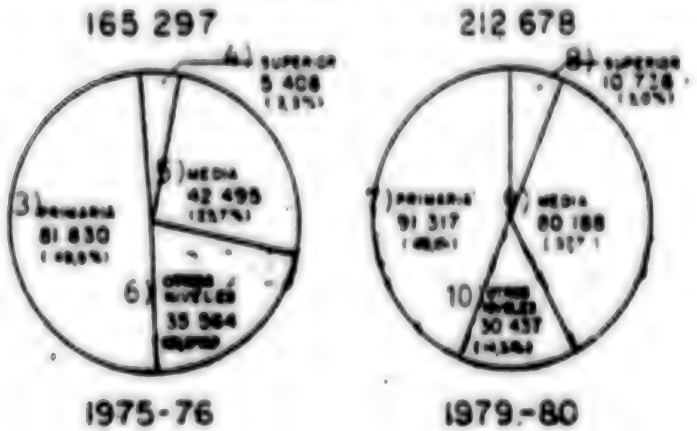
As for intermediate education teachers, an education degree with an entrance level of 12th grade was established in the 1977-78 school year. The first will graduate at the end of this school year. The teachers in the contingents before the 1977-78 school year who enrolled in the detachment with a lower entrance level have been studying for the degree through work programs. Two advanced study contingents have already graduated. In the 5-year period, 27,700 basic secondary teachers have graduated through studies at meetings as have 23,500 advanced university teachers. This means a total of 51,200 intermediate education teachers graduated in only 5 years.

The number of teachers at all educational levels who graduated in the 5-year period reaches 132,400.

The most recent school year is closing with the impressive figure of 152,407 people being trained as teachers or advancing as teachers in all types and levels of education and a total of 212,678 teachers and professors in all types and levels of centers. The integration of the three internationalist detachments of students and teachers--the Che Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment and the Frank Pais and Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teacher Contingents which work in Angola and Nicaragua, respectively--should be pointed out.

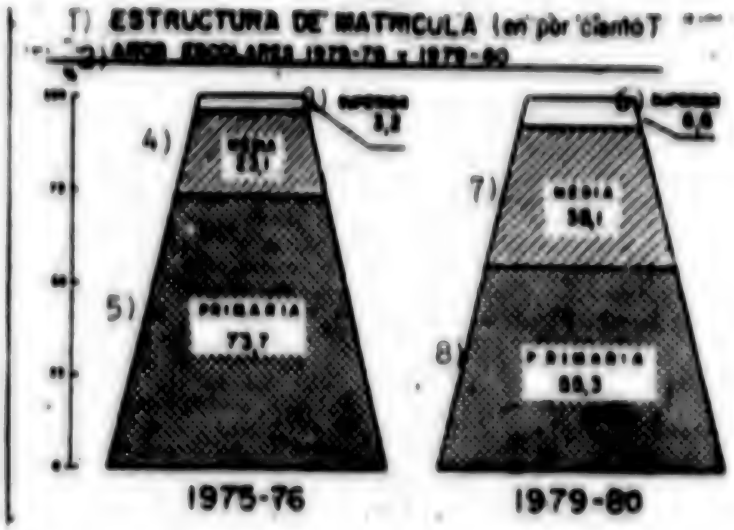
The decreased enrollment in the primary level and the increased number of intermediate-level teachers in the next 5-year period will permit a better ratio of students to teachers. Along with the undeniable increase in the quality of our teaching staff, this will contribute to the consolidation of real possibilities for the quality of the educational process to reach superior levels.

1) NUMERO DE PERSONAL DOCENTE POR NIVEL DE EDUCACION
2) AÑOS ESCOLARES 1975-76 , 1979-80



KEY:

1. Number of teaching staff by education level
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Primary
4. Advanced
5. Intermediate
6. Other levels
7. Primary
8. Advanced
9. Intermediate
10. Other levels



KEY:

1. Enrollment structure (percentage)
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Advanced
4. Intermediate
5. Primary
6. Advanced
7. Intermediate
8. Primary

Enrollment Structure

Today, 55.3 of every 100 students are in primary education, 38.1 are in intermediate education and 6.6 are in the universities. This is expressed in the pyramids of educational levels which show how the intermediate and advanced (university) levels have grown in comparison with the primary level. This makes our enrollment structure closer to that of the developed countries.

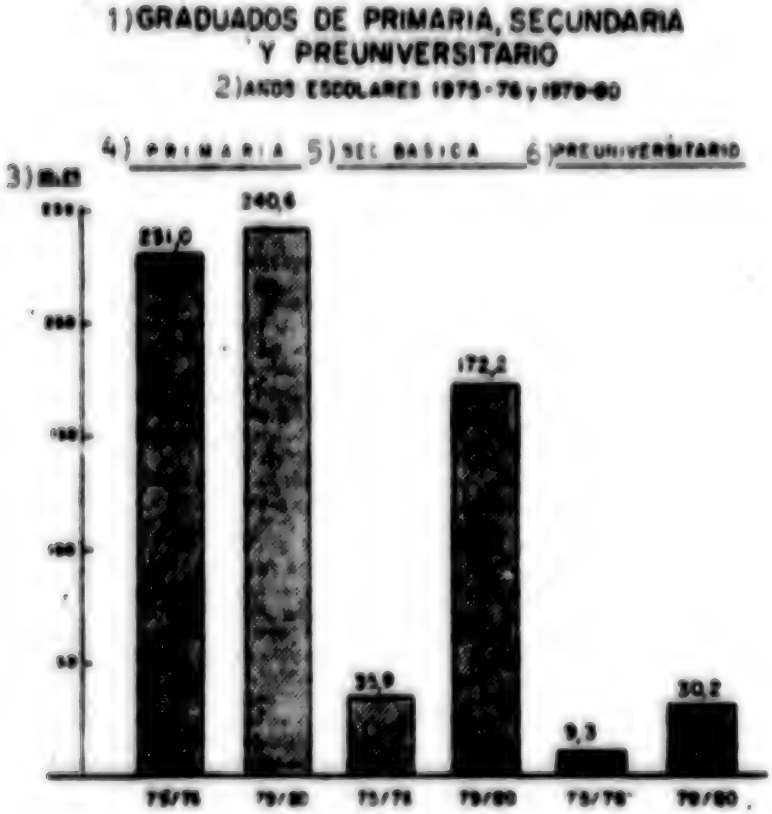
Continued Studies Guaranteed to Sixth, Ninth Grade Graduates

The growing effectiveness of our education at the primary level and the improvement of the system of evaluation of learning contributed significantly to producing the greatest number of graduates from sixth grade in the period analyzed in our educational history. In the past 5 years, 1,290,494 students have graduated from sixth grade. In other words, /in a single 5-year period, there was practically the same number of graduates as in the first 16 years after the triumph of the revolution/ [in boldface].

This led to an unprecedented increase in enrollment in the intermediate level. As the 5-year period ends, we can state with satisfaction that although the largest number of graduates from primary level in our history

occurred, in the past school year 40,000 more students graduated from the intermediate level than the primary level. This is an important qualitative advance in education.

To fully evaluate this multiple effort, it is necessary to remember that at the same time enrollment in the intermediate level exploded, there was extension of the work-study centers in the country to a great number of schools at this level and the application of the transitional stage of the improvement plan.



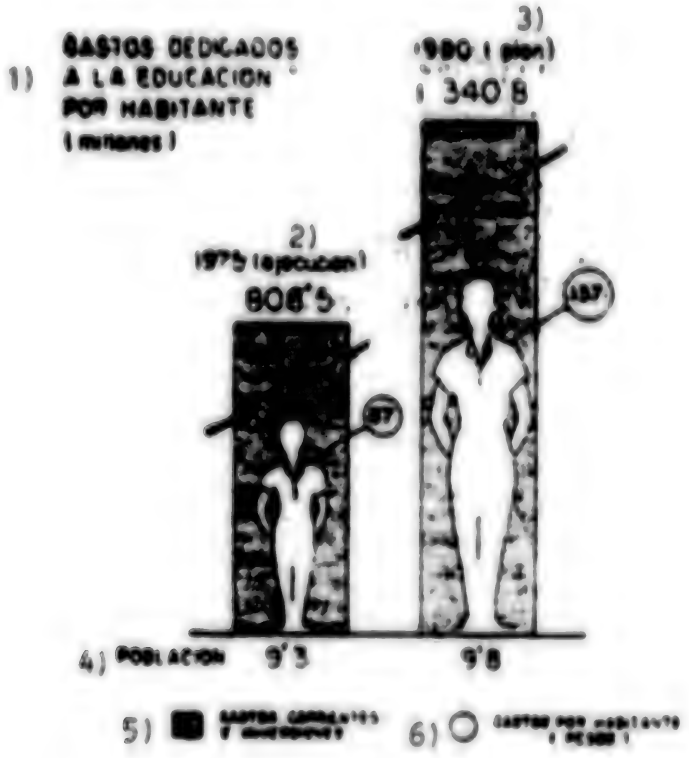
KEY:

1. Graduates of primary, secondary and preuniversity schools
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands
4. Primary
5. Basic secondary
6. Preuniversity

The number of sixth-grade graduates in the 5-year period 1976-80 is equivalent to the first 16 years under the revolution and 269,000 more than all the sixth-grade graduates from 1902-1958.

The number of basic secondary graduates in the last 5-year period (574,800) is 3.22 times larger than the number of basic secondary graduates in the first 16 years under the revolution and 57,000 more than the eighth-grade graduates from 1902 to 1958.

The number of advanced intermediate graduates in the last 5-year period is almost twice the number of graduates in the first 16 years under the revolution and almost 130,000 more than the number of graduates from 1902 to 1958.



KEY:

1. Expenses devoted to education per person (millions)
2. Actual
3. Plan
4. Population
5. Current expenses and investments
6. Expenses per person (pesos)

Cost of Education

In spite of the economic problems in the 5-year period because of decreased sugar prices and diseases in basic crops, the budgets for education increased in these 5 years. In the first school year after the triumph of the revolution, 12 pesos per person were allocated for education; this year 137 pesos per person were used. More than 11 percent of the overall social product is devoted to education.

The budget this year is 16 times larger than the budget in the year before the revolution.

As of 1975, a yearly average of 23 million copies of textbooks has been printed.

In 1979, 26,454,600 books were printed. For 1980, the printing of 25,125,000 textbooks is planned.

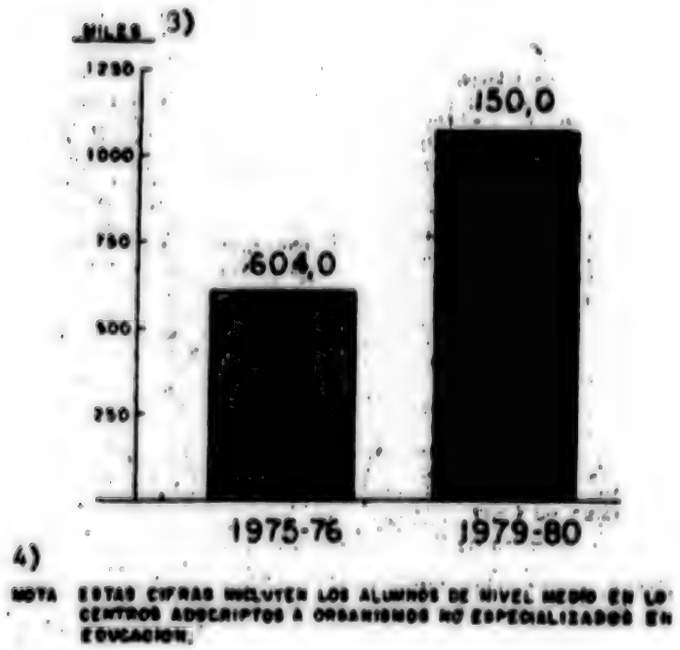
Adult Education

This 5-year period has included the battle for sixth grade which will end this year with more than 850,000 sixth-grade graduates among workers, peasants, housewives, etc., fulfilling the agreement approved by the First Party Congress. The victory in this battle represents a satisfactory change in the enrollment level of the people which has been made possible by the massive aid of teachers and people in general.

The task that the construction of socialism presents to our working masses at a time characterized by accelerated development of science and technology means that sixth grade is the minimum educational level which is indispensable to begin the true education of the man of today. The culmination of this beautiful battle is the starting point for a more ambitious objective: the ninth grade as the minimum education level of our workers. The conditions for its realization are already beginning to be created. At the same time, the planned stages of the improvement plan were implemented in the adult education subsystem in order "to guarantee the best articulation of its three levels (worker-peasant education, basic secondary courses and worker-peasant faculty) and their equivalent in the National Education System," according to the First Party Congress thesis on educational policy.

Technical and Professional Education

Enrollment in technical and professional education practically doubled in the 5-year period and its teaching staff increased from 6,900 to 13,066. There were more than 50,000 graduates--skilled workers and intermediate-level technicians--in the last school year. With this great qualitative increase and as a result of improvement in that subsystem, there was a



KEY:

1. Intermediate-level enrollment
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands
4. Note: These figures include the intermediate-level students in the centers under organizations that do not specialize in education.

new structure of specializations. These totaled 272 but will be reduced to 235 in the 1980-81 school year.

This school year, new study plans will be applied in all the specializations offered in the different types of polytechnical institutes and schools. This required the elaboration of 320 study plans, 1,010 programs and 350 textbooks during the last 5-year period. The required entrance level for the polytechnical schools (where the skilled workers are trained) was raised to the 9th grade and the required level for the polytechnical institutes (where the intermediate-level technicians are trained) went up to 12th grade. The increase in night and evening courses and directed

studies has increased the technical skill of the workers in production and service branches.

Higher Education

Higher education is now facing the task of improving the study plans and programs of specializations and increasing the quality and effectiveness of this educational process. It experienced increases in the largest enrollment in its history during this 5-year period.

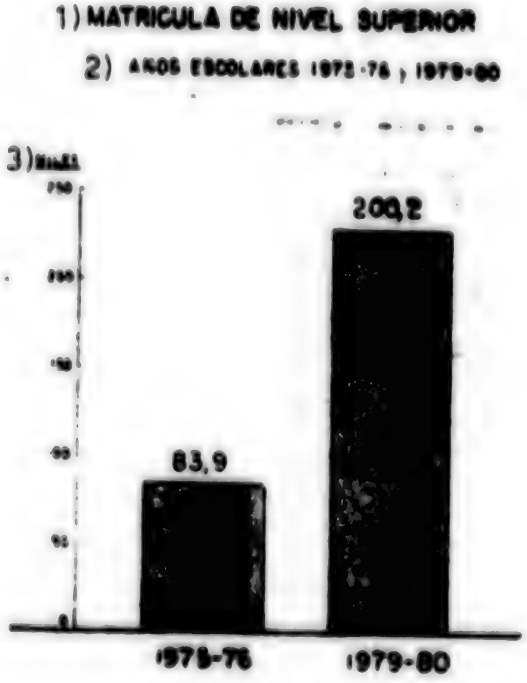
All the transformations in this process made it necessary to establish a central leadership organ: the MES [Ministry of Higher Education].

The improvement in the educational process includes several aspects that can only be understood as a whole: the revision and elaboration of study plans and programs; the establishment of a structure of specializations that correspond with present and future development of production and services; rational exploitation of the time for education; creation of a national network of centers and the improvement of its organization and structure to strengthen the leadership function scientifically; continued increase in the quality and effectiveness of scientific research projects; expansion and standardization of postgraduate courses; improvement of the technical-material base of the centers; and continued increase in the planning level of enrollees and graduates.

The directive of the First Party Congress thesis on educational policy concerning the need to link study with work has been fulfilled based on the expressed criterion: "Work is done based on the study plan with the intention of completing the study plan." In this sense, the experience of the past school year in incorporating students from the last course in engineering, economics and chemical sciences to the sugar mills, linking their degree work with their future work, has been very positive.

One important achievement in this 5-year period was the initiation of directed study (free education) in the specializations of accounting, history and law. This new modality of advanced study based on self-education provides this educational level to workers, housewives, retired persons, etc., with maximum economy in teachers and sites which are only used for examinations. There are prospects for a much greater increase in enrollment in higher education in the next 5-year period with the arrival of even more intermediate-level graduates. This will increase the number of students in the higher education centers to approximately 300,000 which implies a great effort in construction, equipment and training of the teaching staff.

Enrollment more than doubled. To have an idea of this rapid growth, the number of students who entered this education level in the past school year (81,517) is practically the same as the number of all students enrolled in this level at the beginning of the 5-year period (83,957).



KEY:

1. Enrollment in advanced level
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands

Scientific Degrees

In the entire higher education subsystem, there are 1,232 scientific-pedagogical cadres and 431 candidates for doctorates in science. At the end of 1980, the MES should have approximately 600 or 650 candidates for doctorates in science.

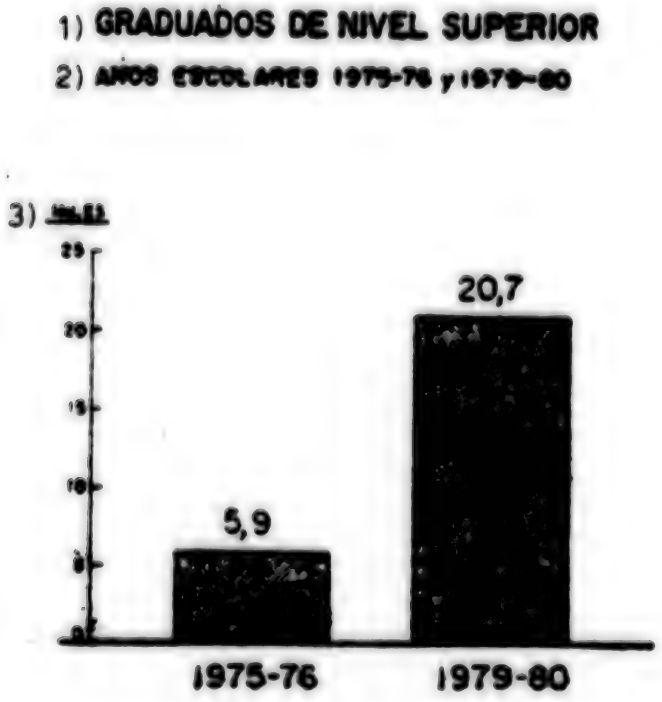
Scientific Research

The MES participates in 53 of the 77 main government research problems; in 11 of them it is the main organization. About 66 percent of all the professionals in the organization worked on the 1979 plan and 75 percent is expected to participate in the plan approved for 1980. This progressively leads to total incorporation of the scientific-pedagogical cadres in research work.

In the research done this year, special attention was given to research related to livestock development, industry, social sciences and education.

Postgraduate Courses

In 1979, there were 575 postgraduate courses and 25 postgraduate programs. A total of 10,045 graduates passed the courses and 463 finished the programs. An advanced stage in the process of establishment and consolidation of this system of professional advancement began.



KEY:

1. Advanced level graduates
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands

7717
CSO: 3010

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS CAUSES PROBLEMS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Concerning the Coming Mass Trade Union Inspection to Find and Deal With Violations of the Labor Legislation"]

[Text] It is a secret to no one that lack of control and of administrative exigency, linked with certain limitations and imperfections in our laws, have had as their consequence an evident and systematic breakdown in labor and administrative discipline, with its sequel of economic loss and undesirable habits of conduct.

The trade union movement, as Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has repeated on more than one occasion, would be playing a very unimportant role if, given this situation, it merely blamed the administration of its responsibility for these violations, calmly awaiting corrections in the state apparatus and failing to struggle, using every means, to prevent these violations from continuing or recurring.

In recent periods the existence of a large number of wage violations has been established. In some cases Law No 12 designed to prevent the establishment of new historic wages has been violated. There have been flagrant violations of Resolution 24 on the assessment of workers' skills and thousands of jobs have been filled without evaluating anyone and without taking the rights of seniority and the requirements set forth in Resolution 70 on the drafting of personnel lists into account. Law No 1225 establishing labor records and Resolution 111 on the right to paid vacations are being violated.

The trade union movement, even though it is perfectly aware that the struggle being waged for discipline and exigency is not a battle which can be won overnight, but must be waged every day, at all times and in all places, has decided that in the course of this year more than 250,000 trade union leaders should attend seminars to study, even if only on an elementary level, the labor provisions which have suffered the most violations in recent times.

Also this year, and benefiting from this knowledge carried to the base level of the trade unions, the CTC directed that a mass trade union inspection be undertaken to cover the broadest possible range of labor centers and files, with a view to detecting violations and most energetically demanding immediate correction of them. The majority of these violations directly attack the economy of the country and the rights set forth in the law for the benefit of the workers.

This vast task, the inspection of thousands of labor centers and the verification of the status of tens of thousands of labor files, must in addition be carried out in the short time remaining between now and the end of November, the date set as the deadline so that the results can serve as a factor in information and basis for analysis at the most important meeting of Cuban society: the second communist party congress.

The purpose of the trade union inspection is based on realistic criteria: it is not a question of taking the heavens by siege. No one should expect that all of the violations, in all respects and in all places, will be found and corrected. No one can hope that tens of thousands of trade union leaders who are beginning a study of the laws today will suddenly become keen experts capable of finding a needle in a haystack.

What should we expect of the inspection? First of all the machinery which has really functioned very poorly when it comes to combating practices in violation of the legislation must be set in motion, and this launching must be on a grand scale. The speed the present situation requires obviates the regular and orthodox methods. We must break the vicious circle and end inertia and this must be done in drastic and exemplary fashion.

The inspection will make it possible to train many thousands of trade union leaders in practical and useful fashion to become familiar with what a labor file really is and how it is handled, to learn to discover the intolerable techniques of bureaucratic concealment in order to cover up what has been done wrong, and will enable them to become, in brief, more capable of directing the workers and defending their rights in the wage and labor sector.

The inspection will produce, as its first fruits, a large number of documents signed by the administrations and the trade unions, setting forth a description of the violations found and the pledge to correct them as soon as possible. This alone, inconceivable without rigorous and demanding control, would constitute an invaluable contribution by the trade union movement to the development of our socialist society and a worthy salute by the workers' class to the highest meeting of Cuban communists.

This task, which is yet another test of the capacity of our trade union movement to deal successfully with all types of vestiges and vices of the past, cannot be undertaken without a large measure of optimism which, naturally, does not preclude a profoundly-thought-out and rational strategy.

At no time will the policy of training trade union specialists in legislative measures be abandoned, in the belief that mass activity can take its place. The determined and concrete support of state inspection in all its aspects will not be abandoned. This process, which has justifiably been compared with a kind of literacy campaign for labor laws, will not stop here. In this field too a battle will be waged to achieve the sixth-grade level and then the ninth-grade level.

In order to carry out this great imminent task, enthusiasm, a combat spirit and optimism are needed. And it will be carried out because these are virtues inherent in the revolutionaries, the communists, the heirs to the glorious tradition bequeathed us by the unforgettable Lazaro Pena, whose living presence is felt whenever the workers' class needs to undertake a great and useful effort.

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW WAGE GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS ISSUED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The General Salary Reform approved by the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers calls for a new salary organization for technicians, including educational workers affiliated with the National Education System, who are to be given varying treatment, depending on effort, additional time in service and evaluation of their work.

In order to fairly assess the endeavor of the educational workers, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security has issued Resolution No 504, which regulates the salary treatment to be applied to those rendering service on the preschool, elementary, basic intermediate, upper intermediate, special, adult, technical and professional levels of education.

Also included are the workers engaged in the training and improving of the personnel for teaching and supplementary training in the National Education System; those engaged in teaching, administration, counseling and inspection of teaching, as well as in administrative management; and those affiliated with the educational centers attached to the local People's Government organs, and the agencies of the central state administration.

The salary of the technical workers in education consists of the following components: monthly salary, additional pay for years of service rendered in education, increment for holding management positions, increase for performing duties involving educational counseling or inspection, increment for special working conditions, and increase based on the work load, the educational center in which the services are rendered and the performance of work in addition to that in the job description.

Three salary levels have been set as salaries for educational workers: a minimal, intermediate and maximum, so that those salaries can be raised or reduced depending on the qualitative and quantitative results achieved in the work; the latter being determined through the evaluation process established for that purpose.

The salaries vary depending on the level of qualifications, and whether or not the individual has the proper degree or equivalent training, under the terms and conditions recognized by the Ministries of Education and Culture, and the Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, for holding the technical position involved.

When a worker without a degree obtains a degree, he starts earning the salary corresponding to the minimal rate for the position as a degree-holder, and he is exempted from the salary treatment established for new graduates.

In such instances, when the salary for the minimal level of the position as a degree-holder coincides with the maximum level of that position as a non-degree holder and the worker is earning the latter, he will be given the salary established for the medium salary level as a degree-holder.

For purposes of additional payment for years of service rendered in education, those wherein the worker has held any teaching position after obtaining the proper degree or equivalent training, under the terms and conditions recognized by the Ministries of Education and Culture, and the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, are to be considered such.

The increment for holding educational management positions is contingent on the specific conditions under which those positions are discharged, according to the stipulations made by this regulation for that purpose.

The Salary of Technical Educational Workers

The following factors are considered for setting the monthly salaries of technical educational workers: level of education or supplementary training in which they are engaged; position held; degree status; and years of service rendered after obtaining the degree.

There is a special salary treatment for those just graduated or incorporated into positions on the preschool, elementary, basic intermediate, and upper intermediate levels of education, and in special, sports and art centers. Excluded from this treatment are: teaching aides, schoolmasters, instructors, school librarians and licensed elementary schoolmasters.

The monthly salaries set for technical educational workers are as follows, according to Article 15 of the aforementioned Resolution No 504:

Preschool and elementary education: instructor, schoolmaster (with degree), 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; instructor without degree, 111.00, 119.00 and 128.00; licensed elementary schoolmaster, 198.00, 205.00 and 211.00; teaching aide with degree, 111.00, 119.00 and 128.00; and without degree, 97.00.

Basic intermediate education and language school: teacher (intermediate level graduate), 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; teacher (higher level graduate), 211.00, 221.00 and 231.00.

Special education and diagnostic and guidance centers: therapist schoolmaster, (intermediate level graduate), 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; therapist schoolmaster (upper level graduate), 198.00, 211.00 and 231.00; basic intermediate schoolteacher (intermediate level graduate), 198.00, 211.00 and 231.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; teacher, teaching psychologist, clinical instructor, psychologist and speech instructor (basic intermediate), upper level graduate, 211.00, 231.00 and 250.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; teaching aide, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; without degree, 111.00; reeducation aide, with degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; without degree, 128.00.

Upper intermediate education: teacher with degree, 211.00, 231.00 and 250.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00.

School librarian: in elementary education and equivalent levels of supplementary training, with degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; in basic intermediate, upper intermediate and equivalent levels of supplementary training, with degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00

Adult education: worker-peasant schoolmaster, with degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; without degree, 119.00; worker-peasant secondary teacher, with degree, 160.00, 171.00 and 185.00; without degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; worker-peasant faculty teacher, with degree, 211.00, 221.00 and 231.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00.

Technical and professional education instructors: worker instructors in basic intermediate education and the youth movement will receive their salary as skilled workers; graduate intermediate technical and upper intermediate education instructor, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00.

The salaries are also set for technical teachers and teachers aides in specialized cultural centers, with pay ranging between 17.000 and 280.00 for teachers with degrees, and between 128.00 and 198.00 for those without degrees. As for the coachers, instructors and teachers of athletics in specialized centers, the salaries range between 148.00 and 310.00 for those with degrees, and between 111.00 and 231.00 for those without degrees.

Increment for Holding Educational Management Positions

There are two different specific conditions for giving the increment for holding educational management positions: directors who discharge their functions in educational centers and those who do so on the territorial level.

For general education and specialized sports centers, divided into five categories, the increment for personnel in boarding school management will be between 100.00 and 20.00; in semi-boarding centers, between 80.00 and 10.00; and in day centers, between 60.00 and 10.00.

Increases are also to be received by the directors of specialized cultural centers, depending on their rating and their boarding, semi-boarding or day status; and of child day care centers, and diagnostic and guidance centers.

Additional Pay for Years of Service Rendered in Education

The technical educational workers receive additional monthly pay for years of service rendered in that activity, in the following amounts and forms:

Upon completely 5 years of service as a degree holder, the worker will be given 7.00; in 7 years, 5.00 will be added, making a total of 12.00; in 10 years, he will obtain 17.00; in 15 years, 27.00; in 20 years, 37.00; and, upon completing 25 years of service as a degree holder, he will receive 47.00.

Salary Increment for Holding Educational Counseling and Inspection Positions

The workers who hold positions as methodologists, methodologist inspectors, technical consulting inspectors and coordinators of art schools, all in education, depending on the area in which they perform their functions, and whether or not they possess the qualifications required for this purpose, will receive increments of between 70.00 and 40.00.

Salary Increases for Special Working Conditions

Monthly salary increments are stipuated for educational workers and directors who perform their functions in the basic secondary schools, preuniversity institutes, and polytechnical schools and institutes, when those centers are located in rural areas and the workers are housed in them.

These increments will be reckoned on the total salary, including the monthly salary, the increment for holding management positions and the additional pay for years of service. The amounts thereof will be:

a. 10 percent of the total salary when the leave system is weekly.

b. 15 percent of the total salary when the leave takes place after work periods of 12 days and 3 months.

c. 25 percent of the total salary when the leave takes place after work periods exceeding 3 months.

The text of Resolution No 504 also deals with various aspects of salaries, such as the salary of administrative managers, athletes or referees who have started giving courses, performers and those who give courses on television or radio programs.

Study on Workloads

The State Committee for Labor and Social Security, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation and the pertinent national unions, will make a study of the different workloads involved in the endeavor of teachers and instructors, the type of center in which they work and other activities added to their job description, for the purpose of regulating the payment for this activity when it is fitting. The aforementioned study must be concluded so that it may go into effect as of 1 January 1981.

Resolution No 504, of 3 September 1980, signed by the chairman of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], will go into effect as of the date cited therein, when it has been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CUBANA SABOTAGE ANNIVERSARY--Chaired by PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle and Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez and Oscar Iser Mojena, a ceremony was held today at the Martires de Barbados School for Sports Teachers in Havana on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the sabotage of a Cubana airliner off the coast of Barbados, killing 73 persons aboard. The main and only speaker, Oscar Iser Mojena, devoted a major portion of his speech to praise the youths making up the Cuban fencing team who were killed in that sabotage and the pilot of the airliner. He urged the students at the Martires de Barbados school to work hard and be better athletes, better teachers. He said Cuba must have athletes as good as the ones killed in that tragic event, who were returning to Cuba after winning all the gold medals in a Central American and Caribbean tournament. He then quoted Fidel Castro in his speech at the mass rally on the anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and demanded justice for the dead and punishment for the four monstrous criminals. [FL062230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 6 Oct 80 FL]

CHE GUEVARA ANNIVERSARY--Chaired by PCC Politburo member and Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez and Osmani Cienfuegos and Ernesto Guevara Sr, a ceremony was held today at the Che Guevara Preuniversity School to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the death of the heroic guerrilla. PCC Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell made the keynote speech which was entirely devoted to praise the revolutionary work of Ernesto Che Guevara. In his 18-minute biographical account, Fernandez Mell referred to Guevara's early days as a youth devoted to the cause of the poor, and subsequent encounter with Fidel Castro in Mexico. He noted Guevara's rapid climb through the ranks to the top of the guerrilla leadership in the Cuban war for freedom from the tyranny of Fulgencio Batista. [FL090112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

ENVOY TO TRINIDAD, TOBAGO--It has been learned that the Council of State has designated Comrade Ivan Cesar Martinez Montalvo ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago with residence in Georgetown, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, where he holds a similar post. [Text] [FL031506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1412 GMT 3 Oct 80]

ENVOY TO JORDAN--The Council of State has designated Comrade Lester Rodriguez Perez ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with residence in Damascus,

Syrian Arab Republic, where he holds a similar post. [Text] [FL041207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received His Excellency Mr Marco Antonio Valle Martinez, who presented the credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua. At the conclusion of the ceremony the ambassador went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where he laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument. [Text] [FL092327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80]

EMULATION EVALUATION--Light Industry Minister Manuel Millares today chaired the ministry's national emulation plenum at which the fulfillment of the technical-economic plan was analyzed. The report showed that as of 30 November [as heard] execution of the plan was 94 percent; that is, 35.4 million pesos behind schedule. Administrators were urged to encourage emulation so that enterprises that are in a position to do so may fulfill their plan prior to year's end. Of the 88,345 workers in light industry, 78,900 signed their emulation commitments but only 61,710 are fulfilling their pledges. Of the 115 enterprises grouped in the National Light Industry Workers Union, only 23 achieved the winning emulation index and 91 [as heard] are falling short in one or more indexes. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80 FL]

NAVY PARTY CONFERENCE--Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the Central Committee and first vice minister [as heard] of the Revolutionary Armed Force, has closed the Revolutionary Navy's 7th Party Conference. The conference analyzed the work done by the party committee adjunct to the political section and elected the committee's members and alternate members, and delegates to the 2d party congress. [Text] [FL301707 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1137 GMT 30 Sep 80 FL]

NATIONAL RADIO MEETING--Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Holguin, has made the opening remarks at the third national radio meeting of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT] which will be held until Friday at the Comdr Manuel Fajardo Sports Training Center. More than 100 delegates representing the national networks, provincial and local radio stations, and the directorates of the central organization [ICRT] are attending the meeting to examine the work done, future development of Cuban radio and exchange of experiences with other friendly countries. Directors of Nicaraguan radio stations are participating in the meeting as special guests who have come to expand their knowledge of the role of this important communications media. [Text] [FL161552 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80 FL]

CTC INFORMATION MEETING--Party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has made the closing remarks at the national information meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) held at the Palace of Workers. The party official emphasized the importance which the party attaches to the information campaign for the economic education of workers and to the study clubs undertaken by the labor movement throughout the country. He also spoke of information work regarding implementation of the general wage reform, of the importance of the production and services meeting and about the existing labor legislation. [FL160234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 15 Oct 80 FL]

ALMEIDA IN SANTIAGO--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has toured various social projects under construction in Santiago de Cuba in honor of the party provincial assembly meeting and the Second PCC Congress. During his tour he was accompanied by Jose Ramon Balaguer, first party secretary in the province, Rene de los Santos and Lino Carreras, all members of the PCC Central Committee, as well as Eddy Fernandez Boada, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly. [Text] [FL032132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80 FL]

AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK WORKERS DAY--The National Agricultural and Livestock Workers Union has presented a certificate of recognition to Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Rene Penalver, secretary general of the union, made the announcement as he spoke at the national commemoration of agricultural-livestock workers day held at the Matanzas Livestock Breeding Farm. Penalver said the certificate is in recognition of Raul's support in setting forth work guidelines since creation of the union in 1973. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and a group of comrade leaders of the agriculture sector and national vanguards representing the 7,000 who have served 25 years in the agricultural-livestock sector also received certificates of recognition. [FL032132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 3 Oct 80 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST PREPARATIONS--Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired a meeting held in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province, to examine the status of preparations for the next sugar harvest. In his closing remarks at the meeting, he explained that deficiencies of the past cannot be allowed this year; therefore, work must be done with the canecutters so that they will achieve greater productivity. Machado Ventura also said that there has to be growth in other sectors such as livestock and tobacco so that positive results are obtained on all fronts. Jaime Crombet, party first secretary in Pinar del Rio, explained that work is being done to solve transportation problems. [FL022324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80 FL]

PORT WORKERS ACCOMPLISHMENTS--PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has made the closing remarks at a meeting on the accomplishments of the port-transportation-domestic trade network during the month of September in the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Camaguey and Las Tunas. Terming positive the results in the three territories, Risquet urged the participants to maintain the same pace. The party leader said that during the current month some 755,000 tons should be unloaded throughout the island. He reiterated that the levels which have been attained must be maintained to raise the level of efficiency. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

MANZANILLO MODERN HOSPITAL--PCC Politburo member and Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle has toured the modern provincial 630-bed hospital under construction in Manzanillo. The leader visited the X-ray department where he expressed interest in the time it took to assemble the equipment, its technology and cost. He also visited the urology and ophthalmology wards, the blood bank offices, surgery rooms, the dental clinic, the intensive care unit, laboratories and other areas. During his tour of the hospital the public health minister also toured the dermatology department, emergency room and one of the classrooms. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

'GRANMA' PARTY MEETING--Chaired by PCC Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro, the second assembly meeting to evaluate, elect and/or reelect party officers is being held in Granma Province. During the morning session, Roberto Damian Alfonso, first party secretary in the province, read the main report which points out accomplishments and deficiencies in party work in that territory since holding the previous meeting. The leader greeted the workers for their efforts in weeding canefields and planting sugarcane as well as for their active participation in the militant people's marches. Damian Alfonso announced there had been favorable results in saving fuel and fulfilling repair plans of agricultural equipment and sugar mills, and called for making the next sugar harvest the most efficient to date. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

ICAP INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION--The 159th anniversary of Central American independence was celebrated last night at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] with a call to all peace-loving men to join in solidarity with the people of El Salvador and Guatemala. Speaking of the situation of present-day Latin America, ICAP Vice-President Jorge Gallardo said, "We are calling upon all progressive men, revolutionary and progressive organizations, independent movements, international, regional and world organizations, the International Red Cross, the organizations which sincerely defend human rights that are denouncing the reign of terror, murder, and crime in El Salvador and Guatemala." Representing the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of El Salvador, Rafael Mejivas stated that last year the ICAP honored the Nicaraguan revolution, which is in power today, and next year will commemorate the people of El Salvador, who will also soon be in power. [Text] Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 3]

CANARY-CUBA FRIENDSHIP GROUP FAREWELL--A delegation of the Jose Marti Canary-Cuba Friendship Association, which was here on a 15-day visit, was bid farewell in a friendly meeting with leaders of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] at ICAP headquarters. The visiting group, which toured various provinces and held interest meetings with mass organizations, was led by Francisco Gonzales, president of the Canary-Cuba Friendship Association, who presented a plaque dedicated to our commander in chief as a remembrance of the group's visit to Cuba. Accepting the plaque, Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of ICAP, thanked the delegation and invited them to return to our country. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 3]

OCLAE MEDICAL TEAM IN NICARAGUA--Prensa Latina--The Francisco Meza Rojas medical team of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE], composed of Cuban, Chilean and Uruguayan specialists, has agreed to extend their term of service in the rural areas of Nicaragua until the end of the year. The decision is in response to a request by the Nicaragua Ministry of Public Health and the 19 July Sandinist Youth. The international medical brigade has been working since last February in a vast region that includes the departments of Bosco, Chontales, Rio San Juan and Zelaya Sur. [Text] [Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 1]

8587
CSO: 3010

ANEP FEARS SMALL BUSINESSES THREATENED BY MULTINATIONALS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] "The National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) reiterates its deep concern for the strong negative impact on the national economy as a result of the violence unleashed by extremist groups," says a communique released yesterday. It goes on to say:

"For more than 2 years, the productive sector of the nation has been subjected to a series of barbarous acts which range from kidnappings to the assassination of businessmen and the destruction of commercial and industrial facilities. All of these activities against private enterprise are placing our economy at the brink of collapse. The social consequences are difficult to quantify.

"This critical situation, from all viewpoints, justifies ANEP's concern for the immediate, uncertain and gloomy future that awaits the Salvadoran productive sector. To these extremely disturbing events on the national scene we must add other circumstances which threaten the abused private sector of El Salvador. The large international firms which provide raw materials and machinery for local production are exerting legal pressures against Salvadoran firms due to the latter's inability to meet their economic obligations. In view of the above, the National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) declares and proposes the following:

"1) That it is essential to analyze this problem in all aspects, at the private and public levels, and to adopt alternative solutions as soon as possible to avoid the impact of the legal embargoes by the largest companies against the smallest ones.

"2) That the embassies of the countries that supply raw materials and machinery should inform their respective governments, through the usual channels, of the need to adopt flexible policies for the handling of the liquidity problems of the Salvadoran firms, and to take into consideration that any drastic measure would only lead to the definitive sinking of the Salvadoran economy.

"3) That by the same token and for the same purpose, the large Salvadoran companies should not take drastic measures against the medium and small firms, because that would result in the immediate closing of numerous enterprises which cannot meet their economic obligations due to these very political circumstances.

"4) That the positive attitude of the Salvadoran banking system should be recognized, because it implemented a refinancing policy for the enterprises that are enduring the current national political crisis, allowing a brief respite for the majority of enterprises.

"5) That despite the critical situation our country is experiencing, ANEP urges the entire business community to continue struggling indefatigably to prevent the breakdown of our economy. With the cooperation of the majority of the labor sector, we should keep open our workplaces throughout the republic."

8926
CSO: 3010

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTIONS

FL151450 Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by George Baird]

[Text] President Arthur Chung in one of his last official acts, yesterday made an order to bring the electoral processes in the existing constitution in line with those in the new constitution being promulgated tomorrow.

The constitution of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (adaptation and modification of laws) (elections) Order 1980 makes amendments relating to presidential, national assembly, and regional elections.

And with the local democratic organs act recently enacted to sanction the holding of regional elections simultaneously with general elections, official sources said Guyanese voters would be able to vote for president, members of parliament and regional councils' representatives at one time.

President Chung who vacates office tomorrow, signed yesterday's order to give his successor Prime Minister Forbes Burnham powers "to such an extent as may in his opinion, be necessary or expedient to enable the constitution to function on or after the appointed day." (tomorrow).

Clauses in yesterday's order relate mainly to the representation of the people act and the national registration act, constitutional experts said.

One of its features is to permit the chief election officer to shift polling places from one division to another providing notice of the switch is published not later than 20 days before the elections.

Geographical problems, particularly in places like the hinterland, were cited as necessitating this move.

For the first time, yesterday's order also made provisions in the electoral process for the parties contesting to name a presidential

candidate on their lists. Presiding officers must also now not only be furnished with copies of the representation of the people act but also with amendments for their guidance to deal with any on-the-spot difficulties.

Instead of only the Guyana defence force and the police, Guyana national service and Guyana people's militia personnel can also now be present at polling places because of another amendment which deletes the special service unit, now disbanded.

There is also a clause to legalise the use of the same procedures usable in general elections to be used in regional and local elections.

"These amendments are not only necessary but significant because the new constitution also ushers in a new system of representation of the people. Not that we are voting differently but some members of the National Assembly are being elected under different arrangements," said one official.

CSO: 3020

WHEELOCK REVIEWS ANTI-SOMOZA STRUGGLE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock during ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of operation "Death to Somozism," at the headquarters of the Council of State on 22 August 1980]

[Text] We are truly celebrating the second anniversary of the revolutionary action which erupted that midday of 22 August 1978 in the rooms of the Somozist Congress to deal the dictatorship a severe political blow and to give our masses a more definite confidence in the victory of the Sandinist Revolution. It is fortunate that we are celebrating this second anniversary in the room of the Council of State which is, as Comrade Dora Maria Tellez said, the faithful representative of a people legislating in a free country. We would like to point out several facts, circumstances and characteristics within this whole extraordinary and complex operation, which is so full of fruitful meaning.

In a way, the facts are known to everyone. The entire world--we would say--must have felt itself directly linked to that operation carried out by a group of young men--a deed of extraordinary bravery against one of the bloodiest and most genocidal dictatorships known to the history of mankind.

Struggle Only Possible With Weapons

We would like to point out some elements about this action: We must consider in the first place that by the year 1978, as a result of the prolonged struggle begun 20 years earlier by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of the increased opposition by all the Nicaraguan people, the military dictatorship of Somoza had been weakening rapidly. It was known that in reactionary circles in the United States, Latin America and even within our own country, a certain distrust was already beginning to surface regarding the ability of the Somozist dictatorship to maintain its everlasting control over the political, economic and military structures of the country.

Of course the FSLN had indicated from the beginning that the head-on struggle of the Nicaraguan people should be for the revolutionary defeat of Somoza, the national independence of Nicaragua, true democracy and the social progress of the country. We all knew it was impossible to launch any kind of struggle in Nicaragua without weapons. However, those who in the past had even been in Somoza's government felt frightened by the rapid deterioration of dictatorial power, and they began to seek, find, experiment with and explore political solutions which would be favorable to continuing Somoza's plan, which meant, besides the oppressive character of Somozism, the continuation of imperialist oppression and the exploitation of broad popular masses.

We must say that there was confusion in some sectors of society. In a way some groups thought, partly because of their own interests and partly because of their ignorance, that Somoza would leave and a new government would be organized which could bring some advantages to the Nicaraguan people. By August 1978 the Nicaraguan people were already preparing to launch a tenacious and open resistance to Somozism. Gone were the days of August and September 1977, when the popular masses from the slums in the industrial centers, the students and the peasant sector in the surrounding mountains had launched a struggle against Somoza which, though still new was nevertheless broad-based. The event of October 1977, the January strike, and the first uprisings of the people which began in Monimbo and Diriamba were already past; in 1978, there was already a climate--shall we call it a national uprising--of popular, antidictatorial insurrection. However, in contrast to our vanguard organization's attempts to reunite all of society--an entire people, the entire country--against the Somozist dictatorship for its revolutionary overthrow, some groups were seeking antipopular solutions.

The People Fought Not Only To Kick Somoza Out, but To Take Over Power

For this very reason we say that the events of 22 August were basically a political action, but they were carried out primarily to destroy the possibility of that kind of solution. There could be no compromises, no half-measures, as long as there were people trying to solve the problem of power and not the problem of getting rid of Somoza.

Some said it was like pulling a tooth; an attempt to see whether the disease could be cured by pulling the bad tooth. On 22 August the FSLN launched a tremendous blow against the dictatorship, knocking out all its teeth once and for all; this meant the Sandinists were willing to maintain and keep the vanguard position in the defeat of Somozism and at the same time to show the people once more where they might converge their forces. We recall that besides the extremely intrepid, daring and highly revolutionary action, a program was announced, a message to the people and the world in which not only was Somoza condemned, not only was the dictator condemned, but the dictatorship and the whole system, as well as the oligarchy which was Somoza's accomplice, the turncoats, the Conservatives who were Somozists, and other Somozists--the exploiters and the oppressors.

We did not deceive anyone, nor did we say that these were the enemies of the Sandinist Revolution. At the same time, the attack was launched against the National Congress, the Somozist Congress where Conservatives and Liberals, the opposition and the governing party were having meetings. It was also a question of telling the Conservatives that they were just as much enemies of the people as the Somozists themselves, and thus to draw clearly the battle lines. Of course, it was also a military action, and there was a willingness to fight against the National Guard to the last man. In other words, the action had both political and military value.

Order To Open Fire Given on 22 August

Let us recall also that on that occasion the circumstances were already such that a few days later our people would rise up in a national revolt. Some of us thought it was not yet time to launch the national uprising, chiefly because we wanted the uprising and the insurrection to be victorious, and we saw that there were some military, organizational and unification matters among the revolutionaries which were not sufficiently clear. But we must also admit that under the political circumstances there was virtual agreement between the fighting spirit and resolution of the people and the same elements within our own political and military strategy; in other words, our people decided, before they were massacred and murdered by the dictatorship, to attack Somoza's forces directly. Either they killed us or we defended ourselves by attacking. And that probably led to the fact that we, over and above any disagreements, had to give the order and take the lead in that great uprising which had begun almost spontaneously in Matagalpa. We might say, in this regard, that the action of 22 August further weakened the dictatorship and practically represented an order to open fire.

We should also like to refer to some aspects of the action which are of everlasting value: the generosity, courage, fighting spirit and bravery of the fighters who participated in it.

It would not have been difficult, with all the elements in favor thereof, to retreat; that action had no retreat. From the tactical point of view, it was to be carried out in the center of Managua, in an extremely dangerous and complex terrain. Scarcely 25 men were involved and they did it, freeing many of our brothers from prison, among them some members of the National Directorate, so that they could join the fight for national liberation and support the Sandinist struggle with their experience and their direct participation.

The Assault on the Palace Reflected the People's Fighting Spirit

This action, from our point of view, has a significance and valor which are undoubtedly unique, but we would like to mention how that courage and audacity, like the action itself, are the reflection of the experience, the bravery and the fighting spirit demonstrated by the Nicaraguan people

throughout an extraordinarily prolonged period of our history. We will not go back too far. We will point out, for example, the actions at Rio Coco and Bocay which, although small, still displayed great fighting spirit and bravery; we will mention the actions by small groups, which wanted to break through, to open up history for Sandinism, in Pancasan, in Zinica; we will also recall the battles in the cities, where Julio Buitrago became the champion of bravery and courage. And surely imprinted on those fighters and helping to encourage them was the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of standing up for our free fatherland or dying; the fighting spirit of Julio, of Leonel, of the comrades in the mountains, of Silvio, Borge and Carlos, and finally, the spirit of many of our brothers who for long years had been fighting the dictatorship in the mountains, maintaining national resistance there at a time when our movement was still scattered; when it was difficult to organize a cell or group in the cities; when the dictatorship practically occupied the country, from the economic, political and military point of view; when that flame, that small spark which remained in the mountains for 5 or 7 years meant real existence, the shout of independence, national liberation, democracy, the defeat of Somizism and the hope of victory--no action can exceed its history and its scope.

And it is clear that this is also one of the most extraordinary expressions of Sandinism, which is also expressed in moral values, combat experience and the ideas of Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca.

Comrades, allow me to ask you today to pay tribute to those brothers of Rigoberto Lopez Perez who later died fighting against the dictatorship, and on their behalf to remember forever, with the gratitude due them, those who also made it possible for our country to be free and our people sovereign and masters of their own destiny. Thank you.

8735
CSO: 3010

RAMIREZ' NEGATIVE STATEMENT ON CELAM SCORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Attacks on CELAM Which Arouse Suspicion"]

[Text] During the recent "Face the People" program involving the JGRN [Government Junta of National Reconstruction] and the Nicaraguan clergy, the carefully considered and constructive position maintained by the government's representatives was noteworthy.

This occasion was, in fact, a summation, avoiding the needless aftermath that is sometimes produced by ill-considered insinuations or attacks. Unfortunately, however, the next day, Saturday, we read an interview with Dr Sergio Ramirez, in which he reiterated the insinuations made by the minister of housing, Miguel Ernesto Vigil, against the top-ranking Church organization in Latin America, CELAM [Latin American Bishops Conference].

CELAM is the gathering of all the national bishops conferences that exist on this continent. Our bishops belong to it, through the head of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference, now Monsignor Obando, and a delegate. Possibly because of being misinformed, Dr Ramirez called CELAM a "political entity," whereas, strictly speaking, it is the highest ranking Church organ in Latin America, inferior only to Rome. The bases for his accusation were as weak as those shown by Minister Vigil: statements made by Monsignor Lopez Trujillo, head of CELAM, on the occasion of the election of the bishops conferences, in which he said that, "if Nicaragua should become a Marxist-Leninist state, there would be problems for the Church."

This statement, plus some criticism of the personality of Monsignor Lopez Trujillo, sufficed to prompt these two members of the government of Nicaragua to bring the entire CELAM into question and to utter serious insinuations aimed at evoking suspicions about its purposes.

Fortunately, it was the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference itself which set forth to discredit the accusations, publicly thanking CELAM for the cooperation that it is lending our Church at the request of the Nicaraguan Church.

When, from the plains or in these pages, some Nicaraguans point out disturbing signs in the government or express distrust toward certain measures, many of the government's officials resent it, making countercharges against those who do so, accusing them of deliberately spreading distrust and instigating suspicion of the revolution. Hence one finds surprising the ease with which some of the same people at times harbor suspicions for reasons as unjustified as those cited, and launch forth to spread distrust of the intentions of the Catholic Church of Latin America.

The attacks on CELAM by Dr Ramirez and engineer Vigil, rather than doing the revolution the slightest good, inevitably lead to a countersuspicion that perhaps there is a self-interest in causing division within the Church whether internally, between the clergy and the hierarchy, or externally, between the Nicaraguan Church and the Universal Church of which it is an integral part. Using the aforementioned instance involving Monsignor Lopez Trujillo as an argument, moreover, only gives the impression that this is a mere excuse.

Good relations with the Catholic Church and with the Christian people of Nicaragua will not be cultivated with such needlessly belligerent attitudes, but rather by showing the strictest respect for the Church's local, regional and Roman authorities; because the Catholic Church is one and universal.

2909
CSO: 3010

LATIN AMERICAN ANTICOMMUNIST CONGRESS SCORED AS MENACING

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Irene Selser: "Fourth Congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation"]

[Text] On 1 September there appeared in the leading newspapers of the Mexican capital a cable from Buenos Aires reprinting the comments made by the Paraguayan defense minister, Maj Gen Marcial Samaniego, who, upon his arrival in Argentina, stated that, although one could not say that there was an alliance for defense among the nations of the American Southern Cone, "for some time there has been a tacit pact," and an "understanding." "We have always held meetings associated with the understandings related to Southern Cone policies. There is a practical aspect and a reality that we have been materializing for some time."

These remarks verbally support something that is already a fact, and has been for a long time, relating to the repressive coordination of Southern Cone armies and police forces. As early as 1977, 21 Chileans residing in Bolivia were turned over to the Chilean authorities in the border zone of Arica, as exiles accused of engaging in political activities of a "Marxist tendency." A year before, at the time of the most harsh repression of the popular sectors by the Argentine Armed Forces, two Uruguayan children were kidnapped, with their parents, in Buenos Aires. They were Anatole and Victoria Grisonas, aged 2 years and a few months, respectively. A few months later, they showed up abandoned on a square in Santiago de Chile. It was not until August 1979 that, thanks to the identification that someone made of them, it was learned that they had been adopted by a Chilean family.

Hence, there is a long list of cases of abductions in one area of the Southern Cone, the victims of which, after their capture, showed up dead or alive thousands of kilometers away, if they did not disappear without leaving a trace. To mention only the most widely publicized, we could cite the case of the Uruguayans Universindo Diaz and Lilian Celiberti, who were captured in Porto Alegre, Brazil, through the intervention of the Uruguayan and Brazilian police, and concerning whom there has been no word to date; the

disappearance of the Argentine journalist, Norberto A. Habegger, who disappeared in August 1978, in Brazil; and the more recent case of the five Argentines kidnapped in Peru, one of whom, Mrs Noemi Esther Gianotti de Molfino, a member of the Plaza de Mayo Mothers Movement, showed up dead in an apartment in Madrid, Spain. If there were any lingering doubts, these incidents confirm the fact that the state terrorism practiced by the governments of the Southern Cone countries recognizes no boundaries for its action.

Furthermore, in May 1979 the Brazilian weekly, ISTO E, reported on the agreement among Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan police that has allowed the "trafficking of political prisoners on the Southern Cone of the continent." On the same date, the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reported that the cardinal of Rio de Janeiro, Eugenio Salles, "admits the presence of members of the Argentine police in Rio."

These abductions and murders, the latest example of which is the recent kidnapping of the top-ranking leader of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, who was residing in Buenos Aires, had their ideological reinforcement in the 23d Conference of American Armies, held in Colombia during 1979, at which the groundwork for the coordinated action of Southern Cone armies and police forces was laid.

It was in this context of joint action by the repressive apparatuses that the Fourth Congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation (CAL) was held in Buenos Aires from 1 to 3 September of this year. Unlike any of the three preceding it (in Mexico, Brazil and Paraguay) since its founding in 1972, it had the unconcealed support of several military regimes, especially that of Argentina.

According to the statements emanating from the organizers of the event, the meeting "is intended to devise a strategy that will make it possible to counter the Marxist infiltration in the continent;" adding: "The Confederation is a private entity, but its recommendations are generally heeded by the anticommunist governments on the continent."

The verbatim congratulations sent by Gens Jorge Videla, of the country where it was held, Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay, Luis Garcia Meza of Bolivia and Luis V. F. Queirolo, commander of the Uruguayan Army, left no room for doubt of the official nature of the conclave, which was chaired by Gen Suarez Mason, former chief of the First Army Corps, with headquarters in Palermo, Buenos Aires. The chief of the Argentine Federal Police, Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain, and the ambassador of Chile, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, did not fail to attend the opening ceremony.

As the Buenos Aires newspapers indicated, also not missing from the sessions attended by 200 delegates from 20 countries of the continent was the former vice president of Guatemala and leader of the ultraright wing National

Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon, who attended in the company of an entourage of well-known "anticommunist leaders," such as Roberto Cordon, Julio Villarreal, Ramiro Fernandez Grandiz and Hector Ramirez, as well as Deputy Georgina de Piraval. Arriving to represent Bolivia were the officials Alfredo Candia and Luis Canedo Reyes, and the vice minister of worship, Father Luis Rojas (who was recently appointed by the Garcia Meza government for the purpose of attempting to cause dissociation among the Bolivian ecclesiastical sectors).

A representative of the Argentine Armed Forces, Maj Gen Cristino Nicalaides, commander of Military Institutes, received the members of the party, to whom he mentioned the "high honor" and "lofty mark of distinction" represented by the presence of such distinguished visitors on the nation's soil, adding that "those representatives have one common target, which is the threat hovering over the liberty and democratic way of life in our countries." He then noted that, "Marxism is an irrelevant philosophy which attempts to violate national honor, seeking to upset the foundations, the meaning and the philosophy of an entire way of life." In conclusion, he declared that, "These delegations are a true symbol of a Western awakening," and wished them success in this respect.

There emerged from the meeting expressions of support for the regimes of Argentina, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia, for their outstanding participation in the battle against "Marxist subversion." There was also a denunciation of the Carter administration's foreign policy, "as an instrument of a Marxist neocolonial plan aimed against Latin America in particular and against the developing nations in general."

Finally, the remarks of the Mexican anticommunist delegates, Rafael Rodriguez and Raimundo Guerrero, are noteworthy. The former stated that "a conspiracy is afoot against our nations, which is not only coming from Moscow and Havana, but also has bases of support in Washington and New York, with accomplices in Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, and among quite a few treacherous bishops." He added that Nicaragua has been "lost," not for "lack of courage," nor "because the munitions were depleted, although they were meager. We lost Nicaragua because we are still unwilling to believe that there are many very powerful enemies behind the visible enemy." And he summed it up by saying: "This conspiracy is acting like a clamp in the jugular vein of our peoples and governments. On the one hand, the communists are fomenting chaos, terrorizing the population and launching guerrillas to murder with impunity, so as to provoke reaction from the armed forces and the forces of order; or else some horrible attack takes place which is later blamed on a right wing group."

The president of CAL, Gen Suarez Mason, gave the meeting an ostensibly more balanced quality when he expressed ideas on strategy that have presumably been discouraged: "This battle is without doubt more for the combination of basic individual liberties in jeopardy than the official convenience of

the states (...).We want to convince more than to conquer materially (...). Our statements have the enormous value of demonstrating unconcealable realities which will certainly have an effect on the official policies (...) in our America."

And he added: "We understand the limits on our action. Neither the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation nor any international power or agency has a right to violate the sovereignty of states, attempting to impose on them its method of conceiving and interpreting democracy and liberty. Any attempt to impose on other Latin American governments one's own interpretations of democracy and liberty, in addition to being an intolerable instance of ideological and doctrinal imperialism, would catastrophically divide the anticommunist camp, destroying a unity which is indispensable."

He concluded by saying: "The Argentine Government, resorting to the legitimate means that are available and that can rescue us from the chaotic confusion which prevails, undertook the military struggle with determination and energy, without heeding the voices of disoriented external mentors(...) and succeeded in restoring calm and order. Hence we are valid witnesses to advise the unbelieving and to encourage the unwary and good combatants to aid the defenders of liberty and mankind."

In short, there will emerge from this Fourth Congress of Latin American Anticommunists major ideological reinforcement that is more precise and delineated for the repressive action of the Southern Cone dictatorships, the very instruments of state terrorism established in the various countries in an attempt to deter the advancement of the democratic processes on the continent.

But, while there are military toasts to their "victories in the battle against Marxist subversion," the peoples of our America are still learning that the defeats inflicted by the enemy on occasion are not such, but rather the painful but necessary steps in the process of accumulating forces for the definitive transformation of the structures of oppression. Let Nicaragua once again serve as an example.

2909
CSO: 3010

NEED FOR POSITIVE REVOLUTIONARY ATMOSPHERE STRESSED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Pedro Chamorro: "Unity, Reconstruction and Victory"]

[Text] It is a premise universally accepted by all the political and social sectors of our population that, in order to be able to reconstruct this country completely, there must be unity of action among all sectors, and, furthermore, that in order to be able to win the victory of the revolution, the material and moral reconstruction of Nicaragua is a necessity. The victory of the revolution does not consist solely of ousting Somoza; that was one of the prerequisites for being able to win it. The victory of the revolution stems from the economic and social (in health, education, housing, transportation, culture, etc.) betterment of the great majorities.

In order to achieve these goals which are truly national, it is essential to create a propitious atmosphere which will bring about actual national unity that is not so much political as patriotic. Because we are fighting a common enemy, namely, a really disastrous economic situation, in order to achieve that reconstruction, which the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate has estimated will take about 4 or 5 years, production must increase, for without production there can be no reconstruction, and without reconstruction there will be no revolution.

Revolution is not distributing poverty, nor artificially fostering gratuitous enemies; revolution is creating more wealth and distributing it so that it may reach the most underprivileged classes, thus closing the gap between the rich and the poor. But wealth is not created by holding political or mass demonstrations, or constantly halting production, much less by calling everyone who does not think like a certain political group destructive names such as "mummies, counterrevolutionaries, traitors and reactionaries;"because the time would come when so many people were so described, and for harmless reasons, that it would appear that there are more counterrevolutionaries than revolutionaries.

In order to have unity, there must be understanding. Unity is not created with a "magic wand," while what is being preached is destroyed by a crude

vocabulary. A negative vocabulary cannot produce positive solutions. Only positive, conciliatory and intelligent vocabulary and actions can bring about positive solutions: a national unity within a framework of ideological pluralism wherein we all respect one another and consider one another Nicaraguan fellow countrymen who want the best for our nation, some with one ideology and others with a different one, without setting ourselves up as almighty judges of intentions. For such an attitude means destroying and not creating; it means disuniting and not sticking together.

2909
CSO: 3010

ALARM EXPRESSED OVER COUNTRY'S INCREASING MILITARIZATION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Felix Pedro Espinosa]

> [Text] "Countries with an army become jailers of their own people." (Rodrigo Carazo Odio)

We Nicaraguans, using the only form of combat against the tyranny that was open to us, had to turn to arms when there was no other civilized alternative possible; everything had been tried and had failed: peaceful resistance, dialogue, plebiscites, intercession, etc.

We all agreed that only in that way could we win the victory and it was with this goal in mind, for this vital need that we saw all our people armed and fighting: from children, young people, women, to elderly people. A single ideal united us: Liberty!

It was the military imposition and armed violence against the people on the part of the tyrant which led us to take up arms "temporarily" in order to uproot this militarization from our nation and to enter in a new and truly civilian era, in which we would only have the military forces needed to maintain order, national security, and the security of our citizens: a trained police corps to protect all honest working people.

Nonetheless we are surprised to see that Nicaragua is now a nation with the largest armed forces in Central America: an army that appears to be the largest in the area, the police, the air force, state security force, and popular militias. And now it seems that even the fire department is to be militarized.

Every day we see great mobilizations and troop deployments in special trucks (recently purchased) equipped with guns, machineguns, rifles, grenades, etc., all over the country: Military Zone No 1, Military Zone No 6, Military Zone No 7, etc: thus read the signs throughout Nicaragua. Everywhere in the country large military complexes have been set up and constructed, and as we can see from their size and shape, they must have cost the Nicaraguan people millions.

To this we also have to add the military and militaristic lexicon that has become official usage throughout the country: everywhere we hear talk of general staffs, squadrons, columns, etc. Even organizations with a definitely civilian nature, such as the literacy program, have a military organization: the Literacy Army, Workers Literacy Militias, etc. This was deliberately done in order to try to disorient the literacy teachers and to get them used to taking military orders from above. This is further reinforced by the fact that some agitators among the literacy teachers have created the slogan of: National Direction: order! and that they have been named (without consulting them about it) FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] militants and guerrillas.

After seeing so much militarization and so much interest in making Nicaragua a military society, we should ask some questions about this.

Why are there so many armies and why is there so much display of high-power military elements and artifacts, if we are friends of all countries of the world and if none of them is interested in attacking us militarily?

Will these military movements inspire confidence in the working people who want to devote themselves with perseverance to the construction of this country?

Are we expecting a war?

Are we creating a police state?

And finally, how many civilian citizens will we have left in Nicaragua?

7679
CSO: 3010

VICTORIES OVER COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES APPLAUDED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The annihilation of Dimas and the main ringleaders of his gang, along with the capture of "Pocoyo," the destruction of the leaders of another counterrevolutionary group that was operating in Wiwili, and the recent arrest of Bernardino Larios have shown the efficiency of our state security forces and the armed forces in the effort to crush the counterrevolutionary groups who are conspiring against the Sandinist people. These achievements reflect the most recent results of the raids conducted by the forces of the ministry of the interior; they are a harsh blow struck against the counterrevolutionary gangs which are attacking the stability of our process and the peace which was won at the cost of a great deal of blood shed by our people.

It cannot be said, though, that the counterrevolution has been rooted out from our country, but we can say that with the arrest and annihilation of these individuals, new attacks, assaults, and aggressions against the people have been prevented. It is important to make it clear that, while the security forces and the armed forces are the specialized organs of the Sandinist authority used to combat counterrevolution, it is still the duty of all the organized people to wage this struggle in the various areas in which it crops up, so that its roots can be destroyed. To the extent that the people are better organized, that they are stronger politically, and the economy is stimulated, to that extent will the counterrevolution's room for maneuver and its social base be diminished.

Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega said on 23 August: "We are confronted with a permanent state of counterrevolution. While this revolution has been moving forward, winning battles like the literacy campaign in which our Nicaraguan youth took consistently revolutionary positions, while our working class led by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has been constantly deepening and extending this process, at the same time the forces of counterrevolution and of reaction have to that same extent been on the attack."

That is why, while we should rejoice about each victory won by the organizations which defend our revolution, we must continue to speed up the process of the integration of all the people in the tasks of organization, defense, and construction of our economy.

The statements made by Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna have showed the bond that exists between all the counterrevolutionary groups in our country. The ties between Bernardino Larios, Dimas, the FAD [Democratic Armed Forces], the 11 November group, and the former Somozist guards who are now in Honduras give us an idea of the plan that the enemies of the people had prepared to disrupt the stability of the Sandinist process. But with the destruction and arrest of some of the main ringleaders, they have suffered an overwhelming blow.

The revolutionary people are on the offensive, with the FSLN and the Sandinist militants in the vanguard; patiently, silently, day by day they are perfecting the mechanisms of defense to preserve our revolutionary conquests.

7679
CSO: 3010

FSLN SUMS UP RESULTS OF DIALOGUES WITH PROFESSIONALS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas and Agustin Lara of the Departmental Committee of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] held a press conference in which they summarized the major points that the commission touched on in the seven meetings that it held with various professional groups.

Omar Cabezas summarized the background information, discussing the proposal that was being worked out by the special commission appointed by the Council of State.

He said that the political parties that are not involved in the process and part of the sector that is strong economically wanted to make use of this proposal to set the professionals against the revolution.

He emphasized that the FSLN had not yet completed the draft of the bill because it had not consulted with the professionals.

He said that the FSLN had spoken with CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations] so that they could work together in these talks. Some members agreed, others did not. In the end the decision was made that CONAPRO would not go to the meetings, he said.

He added that this weekend the report of the concerns raised will be delivered to the FSLN leadership, along with some recommendations formulated by the commission.

Agustin Lara then spoke, explaining that after the seven meetings with the professional groups were concluded, they could say that the general outcome was quite positive.

These results came about because of the interest that the FSLN has in establishing contacts with all sectors of the nation.

He said that it had been determined that the professionals lack a solid and extensive organization.

He pointed out, however, that their interest in organizing themselves and joining in the work of the revolution was quite evident. He said that the political attitude of the persons attending the meetings was one of support for and confidence in the revolution.

This is significant, he reported, because the professionals who have shown their patriotism are quite an important group.

He added that there are other important elements included in the report which will be delivered this weekend.

Omar Cabezas commented that the ideas of the professionals were quite important; they form a common denominator which should become part of the Professional Regulation Law.

He added that the FSLN leadership will later indicate what steps will be taken, and that the commission had been appointed solely in order to gather ideas from the various members.

When asked about the major recommendations made by the professionals, he said that he could cite as an example the case of the architects and engineers. They said that companies in some cases won bids for five projects and that they worked on the five projects, but were paid as if they were only working on a single project.

Doctors asked that schedules be adhered to in hospitals, because when some doctors do not perform their duties, these responsibilities cause added burdens for the others.

The public accountants reported that the multinationals registered with the public accounting office were paying foreign public accountants twice what was paid to Nicaraguan accountants. This is a clear case of discrimination.

The chemists pointed out their need for protection, since they work in conditions which directly endanger their health if their laboratories are not properly protected.

To another question, Agustin Lara answered that now professionals will be entitled to take advanced courses; in the past these were offered only to an elite.

He also pointed out that the FSLN is the driving force behind the organization and unity of all the professionals of Nicaragua.

On the topic of professionals who have years of experience but who have not received their degree because they have not published a monograph, Commander Cabezas said that he knows that the National Council on Higher Education is studying this matter, and there are good indications that these professionals will be given credit for their years of work experience as the equivalent of a monograph, as their years of work have given them vast experience in their field.

He concluded by saying that all the professionals who attended the meeting deserved praise, and adding that they could not conclude without recognizing the magnificent work done by journalism by reporting objectively on all the sessions that were held with the various professional groups. And for the communications media which remained silent on the subject, he said that the eloquence of their silence reflects their attitude.

7679
CSO: 3010

INDUSTRY MINISTER EXPLAINS PROBLEMS, PROPOSES SOLUTIONS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Two principal points stood out in the speech given by Industry Minister Federico Cerda at the monthly luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua on Tuesday, 26 August, at the Intercontinental Hotel. The minister's speech, entitled "Present Industry and the Industrial Policy of Nicaragua," awakened great interest among Managua businessmen, who filled the Ruben Dario Room of the aforementioned hotel that day.

The two aspects of the speech were: the characteristics of our national industry's capitalist dependency and the new course the present government is trying to chart for industry.

As to the first point, Minister Cerda indicated that at present it is difficult to decide what stimulus to use to get industry to behave according to the consumer needs of the dispossessed sectors of our society; that industry has characteristics which are suited to a dependent capitalist country and which are not very favorable or positive; and that industry was not conceived to satisfy the needs of the productive sectors of the country, that is, the peasants and workers.

He indicated that from these characteristics it is obvious that industry was not the result of an industrial development which is in tune with our own economic reality and that industry did not develop to satisfy a broad market. Nor did industry develop as the result of the skill of its components in developing the economy, since it was influenced from outside by the Central American Common Market. It was designed to serve a regional market and a national market at the same time. Finally, it is an industry designed for markets which do not depend on us.

That "extradimensional" design can be seen in the high production costs which beset our industry and in its vulnerability to markets like El Salvador and Guatemala, which are now internally affected by political problems and where the laws of competition are not respected.

In addition to these things, Minister Cerda continued, our industry is affected by the division of the market, which has come to be a great

weakness: it does not have a clear sense of integration among its various branches. The textile industry is one example, he said, because since Nicaragua is a big cotton producer, its textile industry depends on thread made in El Salvador.

Another example is the Hercasa Chemical Industry, a manufacturer of toxaphene, which was designed for foreign markets and is a victim of unfair competition by Guatemala.

Here, industry was planned on the basis of the Yankee need to respond to the Cuban problem, to generate jobs, to produce foodstuffs, and to make these countries forget about revolution.

Our industry is dealing with markets practically destroyed by political problems and with unfair competition.

Second Point

As to the second point, the minister said it should be made clear that industry and the economy must not pattern themselves along individualist lines, that we must put a stop to the zeal for profit on the part of industrialists and businessmen and that the latter must not purchase in the surrounding area anything which can be produced here.

He affirmed that industry must be transformed so that it ceases to be dependent on foreign goods and technology; that the reactivation of industry must be for competition with foreign countries and not just for survival at home; and that industry must see itself as a link in the business-industrial relationship. He added that we must have solidarity among ourselves, otherwise the government will have to act in the medium and long term.

He referred to high production costs, to underutilization of installed capacity, to labor problems and to financing and investment problems. The laws of supply and demand must be set aside, he said. Industry has had no education for programming industrial development. At present information problems prevent us from knowing industry's needs for cash and financing.

Poor Distribution

For that reason we must establish an industrial decisionmaking center in the Ministry of Industry.

He referred to the poor geographical distribution of industries, with 61 percent concentrated in Managua and the rest in Granada, Leon and Chinandega; to the huge sums concentrated in industrial activity; to the incorrect application of the Third Integration Agreement; and to the corruption in Somozist industries, which divided the exemptions among themselves as "free" and therefore were subsidized by the state.

He reiterated that the revolution was fought for the dispossessed sectors and that the economy generated by industry must be oriented toward those sectors; that industry's behavior must be corrected in favor of the interests of the peasants, who produce the basic grains and cut the coffee, cotton and sugarcane; that the most important element to consider in the new industrial policy is to produce for the dispossessed sectors, to achieve a more just society; and that we must become producers of popular consumer goods. We must avoid, for example, the current large-scale imports of ready-to-wear clothing.

He referred to the improvement of the aggregate value, to national consumable expenditures and to the gross value of production, which is derived from adding the first two elements together. He said that the object is for the aggregate value, added to the national consumable expenditures, to be as close as possible to the gross value of production.

He referred to the need to centralize information and to the fact that production must be the concern of both industrialists and workers; he emphasized that there can be no distribution if there is no production.

During the question and answer period it became obvious to those attending that the chief problem--from the point of view of the industrialists--concerns labor, and these problems are undermining social peace and preventing total reactivation of the industries which succeeded in reestablishing themselves after the war of liberation.

Minister Cerda referred to the labor problems in a general way; then he said we must not fall into casuistry. He indicated that such problems have two causes: some come from the aspirations of the workers who have so long been oppressed, and others from leftist extremists who, he emphasized, want the revolution to confiscate all the factories and industries in the country.

8735
CSO: 3010

JOURNALIST CHIDES STATE PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE

PY142210 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 12

[Commentary by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle entitled: "Pardon, REPSA"]

[Text] We reporters apologize to the Paraguayan people. We have finally realized that we are the only ones responsible for the frequent increase in fuel prices. REPSA [Paraguay Refineries, Inc.] has nothing to do with this ugly affair. Only the reporters are to be blamed for this. It happens that we used to make some campaigns--in good faith, of course--for the national economy which is always on the brink of bankruptcy because of REPSA. And this campaign has never received an appropriate answer. REPSA has never bothered to answer any of the accusations. But it gets angry. And unfortunately it has no other way to express its anger but by increasing the fuel prices. This is the way it used to achieve its vengeance. This used to be its only answer.

When we reporters ask REPSA for some explanation on the handling of its business because we feel it is of national interest, REPSA frowns, rolls up its sleeves up to the elbow and increases the fuel prices. When we reporters ask ourselves why the most ordinary and most expensive gasoline is sold in Paraguay, REPSA loses its temper and inflicts a heavy blow on the pockets of the long-suffering consumer. When the newspapers uncover the obscure maneuvers, the scandalous shady deals, the unjustified tariffs, REPSA charges back with a new price increase. This is its only defense, its only answer. When someone gets angry, blinded by a momentary passion, he or she usually lies, slanders, calumniates or screams. But REPSA does not act this way. Instead, coldly, accurately, with impunity, without saying a word, without uttering a single sound, it administers its precise blow on the most sensitive part of its favorite victim. That is, on the economy of the Paraguayan people.

Since, after all, we reporters are also conscientious, we are going to assess our errors and try to end them. Perhaps the most appropriate attitude would be that adopted by the deputies and senators. That is, to keep most absolutely silent. Not to make any protest. Not to ask

for any information. Not to do anything at all. And not only the congressmen, but also the students, teachers and workers do not bother about REPSA. And it is appropriate to point out one fact which usually calls the attention: when the gasoline price goes up, nobody says a thing, but when bus fares go up, which is a logical consequence of the first, the students, teachers and everybody else angrily protest against the transport companies.

This time we reporters admit the responsibility for the fuel price increase. Thus, we get ahead of those who used to blame us for all the hardships the country is enduring. We had been blamed before for the floods, the droughts, the scarcities, the blackouts, the rain-flooded streets, etc.

But anyhow--something good ought to be found in our errors--REPSA has improved its system. Now it no longer resorts to a previous scarcity [of fuel], it no longer paralyzes the country to obtain the increase of its prices. It would also seem that it no longer needs to go through the long tiresome ministerial transactions to achieve what it wants: a telephone call would be enough. For this purpose it is REPSA.

Perhaps by this week we are already going to forget the new fuel price. We will be distracted by the increase of bus fares, of bread, of spagetti, etc., while REPSA--and its friends--increase their bank accounts because of the reporters who did not know how to be prudent and prompted the anger of this company which is extremely sensitive to criticisms.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST DEPLORES HANDLING OF OIL PRICE INCREASE

PY150203 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Luis Alberto Mauro]

[Text] The week in which the fuel price increase was announced has ended and another week is starting without any indication that the country will be given an explanation for the unexpected increase. We cannot understand this silence. How can it be possible for the citizenry to be denied information on a matter that affects the economy of their homes, on a measure that drives inflation upwards and reduces the buying power of our currency?

This situation brings to the surface some distortions that affect our society. We will list some of these distortions: 1. We have an Industry and Commerce Ministry that is the government agency solely responsible for the difficult situation that REPSA is creating for the country with frequent price increases and with its simple presence in the national territory. Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion pays no attention to the requests for him to reveal the arguments that REPSA presented to obtain approval for the recent price increase. We, therefore, have a ministry that distorts the democratic order by deciding on vital questions behind closed doors, giving no explanations and expecting that decisions made at that level must be accepted by the citizenry in silence and with bowed heads. This fact brings to light an irregularity that is spreading in Paraguay: a great number of government officials manage public affairs as though they were private affairs in the belief that they must not account for their actions to the citizenry.

2. Agencies of higher status than the ministry, such as the National Economic Coordination Council and even congress, do nothing to correct these irregularities.

3. There is a prevailing idea that errors committed by a political leader or the misuse of public assets for his own benefit must be covered up because "he is a friend of a fellow party member." The sound principle that, upon discovering an irregularity, the party

should be the first to ask its member to account for his actions is being lost, and it should not be so, for the simple reason that the prestige of the party is at stake and the party younger members are watching and passing judgment.

4. Businessmen limit themselves to looking at effects, not at causes. At this time they are considering the advisability of drawing up a document on the price increase of oil byproducts, but they have already announced a review of their production costs for the modification of the price structure of a number of products, without bothering to ask the government for an explanation of the causes for the increase of fuel prices. At the same time that they request approval to increase the price of their products, they will stress the need not to raise salaries, arguing that if salaries are raised, new distortions will follow.

5. The workers federation believes that the ultimate solution is increasing salaries. The analysis does not go any further, nobody asks the government why the prices of oil byproducts were allowed to go up. Expert teams get lost looking at the nearest tree, without trying to see the entire forest.

6. The opposition do nothing but take advantage of the circumstances for their own propaganda benefit, without making any objective criticism. The calm attitude to voice an opinion intended to improve the situation is missing. The object is to heap vituperations on the government to bring water to the opposition's propaganda mill.

7. The government says that the press goes overboard with sensationalism, and it proclaims that the criticism will be heard and the wrong corrected if documents and evidence of wrongdoing are presented. But this is not the case with REPSA. There is plenty of evidence of REPSA's wrongdoings in the country, but, despite all evidence, this company goes on nonchalantly maneuvering to serve its own interests to the detriment of the national interests.

This whole situation just serves to show that a state of mind unconcerned with the new winds blowing across the face of the world is prevailing in the country. This situation is not apt to nourish the youth to make them capable of freely debating ideas, but only to practice obedience and conformity. This is the best way to undermine the strength of the country. And this is a situation that must be done away with forever if we aspire to building a more just nation for everyone.

Trying to preserve the moral health of the country, we say that neither the government nor the nation should accept silence as an answer from the industry and commerce minister when he is asked for an explanation as to why he accepted REPSA's proposal to raise the price of oil byproducts.

Minister Ugarte Centurion must convince us that the increase was justified, and the only way to do so is by showing us the figures, the invoices and the dates of all supporting documents. Otherwise, he would be acting with little respect for public opinion.

CSO: 3010

LABOR MINISTER ACCUSES UNIONS OF POLITICAL MANEUVERING

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] If the tendency to bring what are clearly labor demands into the political realm should predominate, then the democratic regime will be forced to ensure firm compliance with existing legal provisions, the minister of labor warned yesterday.

Alfonso Grados Bertorini condemned the intention of many trade unions of magnifying labor conflict before searching for solutions by the most suitable means, finally opting for strikes or work stoppages.

He noted that "we cannot accept the fact that before exhausting direct negotiations and conciliation, there already exists the coercion of the predetermined strike -- that is, the apparent desire for the conflict to end in a confrontation."

Grados Bertorini also referred to the announced 48-hour work stoppage of the National Miners and Metalworkers Federation, indicating that it was called for political and labor motives because the reinstatement of laid-off workers is being demanded.

Grados Bertorini expressed his confidence that the workers will understand that they must go beyond the directives of certain trade union organizations and before arriving at a work stoppage, work out their demands at the bargaining table.

With respect to the strike waged for several days by National Bank workers, Grados Bertorini said that inasmuch as it is a state entity, the solution depends on the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Democracy

Grados Bertorini also defended the existence of democracy in Latin America and expressed the hope that in this part of the continent, no more dictatorships like that of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua will emerge.

Grados Bertorini said that in Peru there exists the possibility, expressed in the citizens will, of finding solutions within democracy.

He called on workers to sustain democratic order and "not confuse trade union activity, aimed at improving the living conditions of workers, with the political and social struggle."

He said that it was right for trade unions to engage in the social and political struggle under dictatorships, "but that is not their role in democratic times."

Referring to the assassination of dictator Anastasio Somoza, he said that he had been tried by history for leading Nicaragua through a process of inestimable material harm.

He added that "naturally, this does not mean that from my Social Christian position, I would condone the assassination of anyone."

11,464
CSO: 3010

COMMISSION PROPOSED TO ALLEVIATE LABOR PROBLEMS

Lima EL CORREO in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Nemesio Rodriguez: "Need for Labor Agreement"]

[Text] 13 Sep (EFE)--The conflict-ridden labor situation in Peru, where over a million man hours have been lost, has caused some individuals to speak out demanding an agreement to solve the problem.

After it came to power on 28 July, the government of Fernando Belaunde Terry enjoyed a relative truce in the labor field, but as time passed, the truce turned out to be deceiving.

The silence of the country's largest labor unions in response to the government's repeated calls for a truce indicated that swords remained at the ready.

The final days of the military regime, which lasted 12 years, were characterized by a wave of strikes demanding wage increases.

At that time, in the opinion of observers, the future civilian ministers partly mortgaged their position by admitting that the petitions for wage increases were fair and should be heard.

In his election campaign, President Fernando Belaunde Terry himself promised the reinstatement of the thousands of workers dismissed for sociopolitical actions under the military regime.

It would appear that those promises are part of the issue in the current wage demands.

The relative labor truce during the early weeks of the Belaunde government came to an end with the beginning of the gradual increase in prices for basic commodities, from the first hike in the price of sugar to the last in that of gasoline.

Real Relationship

The government also increased salaries, but numerous collective agreements have recently expired and the need to negotiate new ones hardened the labor picture.

The first phase in the government's economic program has been called "unpacking," which to the man in the street overwhelmed by words and the effort to improve his purchasing power, sounds like Chinese.

With this phase, which concludes at the end of the year, the government is trying to achieve a real relationship between prices for the different products, some of which were repressed during the last months of the military government, while at the same time cautiously increasing the real value of wages.

In other words, it is trying to tell Peruvians that they have been living in a consumer world that was cheaper than it should have been.

This is a difficult shock to withstand when there is a great drop in purchasing power due to the strong inflation (60 percent this year).

This is where the experts see the cause of the strikes, although they also look at the political context since municipal elections are in 2 months.

AP Shows Reticence

Popular Action, the party in power, does not control any of the major trade unions.

Moreover, there is reticence among employers with respect to fulfilling many promises, including the reinstatement of workers laid off.

The General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) is the most powerful such group in Peru.

It is partly controlled by the Peruvian Communist Party, Muscovite line, but there are other more radical groups with a strong foothold.

With the approaching municipal elections, the left is trying to find a formula for unity that will increase the percentage of votes won in the May elections (total of 20 percent), when it was divided, while the Popular Action Party pursues its consolidation as the front-ranking party in the country.

The current challenge for the AP, in the opinion of observers, is to manage to improve the conflict-ridden labor situation.

One of the formulas being recommended by some protagonists in Peruvian public life is a tripartite pact between workers, employers and the government.

The CTP [Confederation of Workers of Peru], controlled by the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], the second-ranking party in the country, is seeking to create a National Labor Council as an advisory organ to the four recognized trade unions.

Tripartite Commission

This council's purpose would be to establish a coherent and realistic labor policy, to make wage systems uniform throughout branches of industry and sectors, and to share responsibility for solidifying the democratic system.

Julio Cruzado, secretary general of the CTP, has said that President Belaunde was sympathetic to the proposal and next week will invite trade union confederations to a "summit conference" to analyze the labor situation.

11,46.
CSO: 3010

MILLION MAN-HOURS LOST BY STRIKES

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Over a million man-hours have been lost to date because of the 34 strikes affecting nearly 25,000 workers throughout the country. Of these, bank employees make up the majority with 18,000.

These figures were released by the Ministry of Labor in a statistical table that also revealed that the incidence with respect to the total active economic population (PEA) in the country is .44 percent and with respect to the number of wage-earners 1.12 percent.

In addition, the manufacturing industry has been affected by the largest number of strikes with 24 waged by 5,050 workers. This means a total of 322,696 man-hours lost up to 5 September.

In mining, there have been 4 strikes carried out by 917 workers, meaning 206,380 man-hours lost by that same date.

In the commerce sector, where the bank strike is going on, there are two strikes with a total of 18,401 striking workers and 392,406 man-hours lost.

In each of the sectors of energy, transport and services, there is a strike. The Ministry of Labor has indicated that the figures are still preliminary and subject to pertinent readjustments.

Great Deterioration

As an example of the deterioration produced by this paralysis of the country's economy, one has a comparative table of strikes and losses in previous years.

For example, in 1978, 1,398,387 workers went out on strike and did not receive their combined wages of 3,367,355,000 soles.

In 1975, there were 779 strikes with an average of 11.67 calendar days affected and 20,269,428 man-hours lost. Nevertheless, this represented an amount of 668,297,000 soles not paid to the striking workers.

Finally, a reference to 1979 speaks of 577 strikes with an average of 6.78 calendar days each, affecting 703,483 workers representing 35.17 percent of all workers in the country.

The number of man-hours lost was 9,352,151 and the amount of wages not paid was also high: 1,638,836,000 soles.

11,464
CSO: 3010

THREE LABOR UNIONS SET UP DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNION FRONT

PA121758 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP], the National Confederation of Workers [CNT] and the Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution [CTRP] yesterday formed the Peruvian Democratic Trade Union Front [Frente Sindical Democratico Peruano], whose main purpose is to defend the rights of the workers and to reject acts of violence that may create social and political anarchy in this nation.

The announcement of the birth of this new national labor organization was made at a joint news conference by the secretaries general of the three unions, Julio Cruzado Zavala (CTP), Victor Sanchez Zapata (CNT) and Humberto Sanchez Villena (CTRP).

During the news conference, which was held at the Congress, Dr Romualdo Biaggi, the president of the Senate Labor and Social Security Committee, made a brief appearance to encourage the move and to congratulate the authors of the Peruvian Democratic Trade Union Front.

Senator Cruzado Zavala (Aprista Party of Peru), secretary general of the CTP, said that the labor union front covers 80 percent of the nation's workers and is composed of groups with different ideologies, but with an awareness of liberty and democracy.

After pointing out that the new labor organization differs from the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] in that the CGTP believes in the class struggle, a concept that has already been overcome, Cruzado affirmed that the doors of the new trade union are open to all independent democratic labor institutions.

He pointed out that the formation of the front makes the establishment of the National Trade Union Council [Consejo Nacional Sindical], made up of the four labor centrals, more feasible.

Three committees were established to improve the operations of the front. They are the Labor Policy Committee, the Defense of Human Rights and Labor Freedoms Committee and the Health, Security and Social Welfare Committee.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

STRIKE IN UNIVERSITIES--The announcement was made at a press conference yesterday by the president of the University Federation of San Marcos, Enrique Jacoby, who emphasized that in order for the universities to meet their objectives, they would have to be granted 6 percent of the country's general budget. Jacoby also said that the University Assembly of San Marcos, which was set up on Friday, had resolved to reiterate to the government the request for an economic measure to cover the 2.36-million-sol deficit now facing San Marcos. Jacoby said that there is an imminent danger that that institution of higher education may be totally paralyzed by next month because of a lack of economic resources. The San Marcos University Assembly, in which student delegates are participating after 13 years, also resolved to ask for abolition of the decree-law creating SECIGRA-Health [expansion unknown] and the establishment of the Rural Health Service. The Assembly also unanimously agreed to appoint a commission for the administrative restructuring of the university, to set up new academic programs and to grant amnesty to three students subjected to administrative proceedings. [Text] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 6] 11,464

UNIVERSITY DEMANDS--The national universities and certain private institutions in Lima are practically paralyzed because of the indefinite strike decreed by the institutions from their various campuses beginning on 2 September. Aside from the general demand for greater allocations for the university, co-government and higher wages and salaries, there are other problems at each university. For example, the Employees Association at Garcilaso University halted work from 1000 hours yesterday morning until 1300 hours in the afternoon, demanding raises and cost-of-living adjustments. Likewise, the Employees Association at Cayetano Heredia University is making similar demands and a group from the organization occupied the campus yesterday. The National Universities, which have come out for the indefinite strike and which are abiding by it, are: San Marcos, Villarreal, the Engineering University, the Agrarian University and Callao University. The strike affecting the university system was decreed by the National Teachers Federation of the Peruvian University, the Employees Federation and the Student Federation of Peru. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 3010

CONDITIONS AFTER GOVERNMENT COUP SCRUTINIZED

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD in Dutch 27 Sep 80 pp 38, 39

[Article by Johan Van Den Bossche: "Suriname After the Takeover and the Coup"]

> [Text] The new Surinamese rulers want to have the old rulers who are guilty of "moral and ethical misconduct," even though these are not officially punishable, tried by tribunals (called "special trial boards"; that sounds a little friendlier). With some difficulty, you could find something to say for that, but when you reverse the burden of proof, you are going too far. For how can anyone prove that he had behaved like one of society's pearls in a moral and ethical respect? Witch hunts are always mortally dangerous; they are extra dangerous in a country where the various population groups are at one another's throats, at least verbally.

He sat jubilantly behind his steering wheel that evening of 25 February. We were riding in his taxi from one roadblock to another when the radio released the report that Sergeant Sital, who had been locked up by Arron, had been called to the Waterkant.

Scarcely half a year later, he asked during a ride how my talk with Bouterse, the army commander, went. He snorted in agreement when I quoted that Bouterse's former comrade-in-arms Sital could be shot, as far as he was concerned. He noticed my surprise and said, "Naturally, I agree with that. If Sital comes into power, my taxi will be nationalized."

Poor Johnny--like all the other Surinamese he has been set adrift. He does not understand any of it any more. But why should he, when even his own vice premier, Haakmat, and his army commander apparently do not either any more? Witness the one contradictory statement after another they themselves make at intervals of a few weeks.

One example: on Tuesday, 26 August, I had a talk lasting nearly 4 hours with Vice Premier Haakmat. When asked about the tribunals, he patiently explained to me several times that the corruption practiced under the previous regime could be divided into two kinds of deeds: cases involving criminal acts, which should, therefore, be referred to regular judges, and cases of moral and ethical misdeeds, which are not, it is true, criminal, and, therefore, will go to "special trial boards."

The wind proved to have changed 2 weeks later. The vice premier, who wanted to see my questions and answers before publication, asked me to speak of criminal acts in the case of the moral and ethical misdeeds as well, so that the vice premier, who is also the minister of justice, has evidently made a distinction between "cases that are crminal" and "cases that are crminal." Now, I am no jurist, but I really do refuse to make changes of that kind in my texts. But I still wonder perplexedly what cases will wind up with regular judges and which will not. I cannot help it, but--small comfort--neither can Haakmat, for further along in the interview, he did prop up his contention that the special trials boards should be regarded as disciplinary boards.

Burden of Proof

And the vice premier keeps on propping things up like that which he himself has already toppled long before. What can you say, for example, about the statements he made to ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD that moral and ethical misdeeds really ought to be proven and that anyone who is actually innocent will naturally be acquitted? He did not make any corrections to that, but in other newspapers he did just as happily make it known that the burden of proof was reversed. That is, that it is not the tribunals which have to prove that the accused is guilty, but the accused who has to prove that he is innocent, which is fundamentally different from saying that the moral and ethical misdeeds must be proven. Just get up on the stand, if your name is Henk Arron and you still have not been able to write down where the 380 million guilders in additional proceeds from the bauxite went. While this same Haakmat literally said of Arron in the interview with ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD: "I am not saying that he lined his own purse. We just want to know what happened to the money."

That last wish is quite proper, for 380 million guilders is nothing to sneeze at, but for that reason to seize on someone who will then have to prove himself "clean" because otherwise he will hang is going too far. It conflicts with any sense of justice, while no one has heard me say--with a paraphrase of Haakmat's words--that Arron has not lined his own purse. It just has to be proven. And that is terribly difficult. Or, as someone from the bench told me, "At the time we examined the Arron case very closely, but we could not find anything. So we let him go. But because of that we are now being classed with the counterrevolutionaries."

Naturally, our source is someone who, according to the new rulers, belonged to the "old order," but still not to the extent that he had to be regarded as lost to the "new order." Because of the integrity he showed even to the current rulers, they asked him to take a seat on the tribunal, which he, along with others, by the way, refused. "I could not do it," he says, "even though I am fully aware of the fact that if the whole bench refuses, things will only be worse. Then there will be nothing left at all of an honorable administration of justice."

Witch Hunt

Honorable administration of justice. I think that for the time being, as far as Suriname is concerned, we can just as well forget that. The country has just now drifted by way of a diffuse cloud of suspicion into the area of a proper witch hunt. That was made clear once again a short time ago when the Surinamese were urged by their own government that it was their duty to report to the government people that they knew to be corrupt. Things can get really snug that way; the same kind of snugness that there was 6 months ago when a complaint box was put up, which was immediately crammed full of anonymous complaints against corrupt fellow citizens. That led to a real wave of arrests, the final result of which was either a severe talking to or a little shaking up.

Squabbling Neighbors

No trials, of course, for that would have paralyzed the chaotic civil service system completely in no time at all. The new rulers seem to have learned nothing at all from that case, to judge by the new appeal. While the situation is scarcely changed from about 6 months ago. Just as in any small community, one person will have something against another in Suriname, too, a neighborhood squabble, for instance. Just count out your profits.

But you can do that anyway, when one population group cannot get along with another. After my arrival at Zanderij and the ride in the taxi, I felt at home right away. The driver was a Creole, and before we had reached Paramaribo he had put practically the whole Hindu community to the sword. I did not let that bother me much, because I knew that had I been riding with a Hindu, the Creoles would have been driven into the sea during the 45-minute ride.

But in a situation like that, it is really mortally dangerous to make an appeal to the sense of civic duty of the Surinamese. Everyone has a different understanding of that. But it does not become really explosive until the independent judicial system is set aside and replaced with a "special trial board." Even though fortunately in the manning of that board they took back the first steps by asking jurists almost exclusively.

The only question is whether these judges will be up to facing the extensive indoctrination from the Surinamese themselves. For instance, the Surinamese believe in advance that Arron and his crowd have committed moral and ethical

misdeeds. And that is not surprising when you see television anchorman Roy Horb (27) in the evening, answering questions from the exploiter of the Surinamese revolution, Josef Slagveer, by quoting extensively from the suspects' dossiers he had compiled.

It is true, that was done in a completely spastic account, with neither head nor tail, but it seemed to me that Surinamese present were taking it all in. That is probably because it is finally becoming clear to them that they themselves are not being held to blame for the failure of economic policy, but rather Patsy, for example.

Top Hundred

And in today's Suriname, Patsy can be anyone, so long as he was a member of the "top hundred" of the previous government. One hundred, let us hope not any more. If the rulers do go any further, and check broad layers of the populace as to their ethical and moral behavior, Suriname will undoubtedly swell up in protest. For that matter, that is not so surprising, because practically everyone is tainted. Not always by reason of 380 million guilders, naturally. Corruption was, after all, elevated to a fixed component of the Surinamese cultural pattern in past decades. The most frequently repeated sentiment there was and is: "I'll just straighten that out for you." For a consideration, naturally, but that was mutual.

I will never forget the day when my colleague Sigi Wolf--himself of Surinamese extraction--invited me out to eat at the Hotel Torarica at 6:30, while there were clear orders to close the kitchen at 6:00. We walked in just at the moment that Klaas-Jan Hendriks, of the NOS [Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation], was being turned out of the dining room because he was too late. Sigi and someone from the service staff fell into one another's arms and we were coaxed along into the kitchen, where, nota bene, we had to place our own orders. After that we sat down at a table, with Klaas-Jan with his nose pressed against the now-closed glass door as an unwanted spectator. Corruption? Well, for a Netherlander, maybe so; for a Surinamese at any rate, no.

Another example: Across from the Torarica there is a barbershop run by a woman. I was on my way to her and saw that she was putting up the "closed" sign and turning away a customer, so I turned around and retraced my steps. The telephone in my room rang 5 minutes later: it was the barber, who had noticed that I was on my way to her shop, and did I just want to step over and have my hair cut? "You can do that kind of thing, you know, here in Suriname," she continued. Corruption? Well, for a Netherlander, ... etc.

These, of course, are things that do not deserve to be punished, but they produce an atmosphere in which other people decide to take it a step further.

An example: Currently, when you are flying out of Suriname you have to be on an official list a minimum of 1 day in advance. Therefore, it is impossible to

effect a decision to take a plane the same day, even though you have a valid ticket. Unless . . . you pay out 300 Surinamese guilders in hush money, as occurred to me. How they got my name on the list a few hours before departure is a complete mystery to me. But I was on it. Corruption? For a Netherlander, yes, and for a Surinamese, yes as well, as I later found out.

Another example? Chin A Sen is said to have noticed that government vehicles were being rented to private individuals, and the officials were putting the money in their own pockets. The premier/president put a drastic stop to that. (At least in part, for the autos are still being rented out, but the income from that is now being used finally to begin paying old age benefits, which had been interrupted for years, at a rate of 50 Surinamese guilders per month.) Corruption? Yes, naturally, even to the Surinamese way of thinking, for the officials involved were prosecuted.

Sewers

By degrees, then, you get to more serious matters, such as higher officials who awarded sewers to contractors who did exist, but for streets that had never existed. Corruption? Yes, certainly, even to the Surinamese way of thinking, for the trials went on while I was in Suriname. The penalties were not impressive (a few years' imprisonment and eventual restitution), but then the amounts were not either. Amongst the three of them, the officials made off with a paltry 800,000 guilders over a few months. They admitted it fully, probably because it could not be denied; the evidence was overwhelming.

But it is not always that way. Take for example Ewald Karamat Ali, then Arron's top advisor, member of the Commission for Development Aid, Netherlands Suriname (CONS), but at the same time a consultant to Reynolds Aluminum. These Americans were taking part at the time in the development of West Suriname, and at a given moment they saw no more profit in the undertaking, despite the contract that supported it, and saw a chance to be paid 6 million guilders for services already rendered. An activity the company was able to bring to a successful conclusion solely because its advisor Karamat Ali had a mighty influence on Arron. The double consultant garnered 800,000 guilders for his representation of Reynolds.

Corruption? Who can say? Formally, probably not, even though it was a heavy blow to the Surinamese' sense of justice. The more so because Karamat Ali saw his chance to leave the country the day before the latest coup of 13 August. He was released because there were no charges on which to hold him, and, furthermore, he left with the knowledge of the authorities (and, therefore, legally). On the same airplane, for that matter, as the ex-minister of public health, Mike Brahim, against whom no charges could be placed either. The new rulers regretted that departure terribly, and, therefore, attribute it to the "old order," by which they mean no one else but the Surinamese bench, which, on the basis of existing legislation, could do nothing other than release the two gentlemen.

It characterizes the fluid situation in Suriname that it immediately occurred to the "new order" to forbid the brother of Mike Brahim, Jozef, to leave the country on vacation with his family. Jozef, who, as the presiding director of the Surinamese Bank, has never been arrested, at first received permission to depart, but later permission was suddenly revoked with no statement of grounds. An application just to let his wife and children leave was not honored either, at which he decided to make an appeal to the army commander, Bouterse, by means of a letter. Before Bouterse answered, Jozef again received permission to depart, and he did, too. I can still see the surprise on Bouterse's face when I told him that, for as far as Bouterse was concerned, he should not have been allowed to depart. For that matter, Bouterse could not explain why not. Unless you consider his declaration of "Just because" to be sufficient.

Sidelines

There are dozens of other examples that could be cited. Take for instance Frank Essed, a colleague of Ewald Karamat Ali on CONS, but at the same time an avid collector of directorates and other sidelines, a hobby that up to now has not been forbidden in Suriname, even though there are very dangerous angles to it. For example: to what extent is the placing of an order by CONS with a firm one of whose members is a commissioner determined by proper interests or not? Naturally, that is not an unimportant question and, therefore, it ought very well to be asked.

But it is no reason to have a shot at someone with respect to a trial. As it is, Essed will have to prove that his interests were proper and that he did not behave in an immoral or unethical way. Apparently, the accountants' reports published by both Dutch and Surinamese bureaus are not sufficient for that, for Essed is still confined. To put that more strongly: it seems very likely that the reliability of the accountants' reports will be questioned during the trial.

A short time ago, Vice Premier Haakmat made it known that much corruption was practiced in connection with CONS; that, therefore, development monies were also involved in it, and that it, therefore, seemed probable to him that the corruption cases will not be restricted to Suriname. I think few people will have difficulty with that, but with respect to possible corrupt Netherlanders the vice premier will have to bring rather harder evidence to light than he has done thus far with respect to his own Surinamese. Or to say that a bit differently: I cannot see our Minister De Ruiter locking any accountant in a cell for a few months just to get a column of figures put in proper order.

Show

The tragic thing for the Chin A Sen government is that it knows--just as everyone else does, to be sure--that under the Arron cabinet there was enormous corruption, but what it further does not know precisely is who was actually involved in it. Out of pure powerlessness, but also primarily

because there is no way to make the average Surinamese any happier, the Chin A Sen government is just piling all the punishment on the previous government. In doing so, it is conveniently forgetting that that leaves very little of a trial, but very much of a show. Everything that did not work in the past is now being blamed on about 20 suspects.

Haakmat's defense that there is no other way to try the top figures of the old regime is extremely weak and even approaches the weakness of the arguments of Bishop Zichem, which may fairly be characterized as a low point. In answer to a question from HIER EN NU whether he did not find it serious that one of the fiscal auditors (a kind of official of the Ministry of Justice) did not have any legal training at all, the bishop said: "No, I don't find that to be serious; from time to time that would work out to the advantage of the accused." Good day, bishop. Good day, sense of justice. Good day, constitutional state.

Naturally, Suriname has not been one of those for a long time, if it ever was one. For we must not forget above all that at the time of the coup on 25 February people were released who had been in prison for months without every having been arraigned. That is a sorry state of affairs which Haakmat naturally gladly uses as a smokescreen to divert attention from the fact that he himself has not been able to conjure up any watertight evidence in most cases.

But he has been able to present a number of practical arguments for those cases, the lack of manpower, for example. If Haakmat really wanted to produce watertight evidence, within the shortest time his entire apparatus of civil servants would have to be doubled at least. Or he would have to hold dozens of suspects in pretrial confinement to prevent them from eliminating evidence otherwise.

That was a choice that obviously did not please the vice premier. According to him, it was more efficient simply to reverse the burden of proof, and that is the truth, all right, but it is kind of irrelevant. For what good does it do an innocent party to disappear behind bars efficiently because he could not prove his innocence?

Is a minister of justice who institutes a system like that not indulging in a moral and ethical misdeed? I wonder.

6940
CSO: 3105

BRIEFS

SUGAR CROP DISASTER--Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Saturday (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago had a disastrous sugar crop this year, and the country is in no position to take advantage of current high prices on the world market, a senior industry spokesman said here. Mr. Norman Girwar, a director of the state-owned sugar company, Caroni Limited, said this year's output was a mere 107,389 tonnes. That was 12,611 tonnes less than the revised target, and a drop of more than 40,000 tons under the original 1980 target of 147,000. The sugar director, who is also chairman of the Caribbean Cane Farmers' Association remarked: "Trinidad and Tobago has been consistently obtaining a better than average price for its sugar, but will be unable to take full advantage of the rise this year, due to an extremely poor crop. The Trinidad and Tobago Central Bank's report said that the 147,000 original target was five per cent above the actual 1979 production. This year's problems included a delayed start to harvesting operations "due to late delivery of factory equipment, while subsequent technical and electrical problems further hampered production." For the first quarter of the crop, output was 38 per cent less than for the corresponding period last year, the bank said. [Text] [FL101640 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 3020

LARGE CTV HOLDINGS, LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE ANALYZED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 12-21

[Article by Jose Suarez-Nunez: "CTV, a 450-Million-Bolivar Economic Enterprise]

> [Text] In addition to its labor union importance, CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers] controls, through CORACREVI [Housing Savings and Loan Corporation], 15 industrial and service enterprises engaging in a great variety of activity, and, through the Workers Bank, 25 financial enterprises, which turn it into a power with the strength of imposing changes in the nation's economy and in deciding general elections.

On two occasions, during the 21 years that Democratic Action has been in existence, it lost presidential elections. But the chair of president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers has been like an AD [Democratic Action] hereditary monarchy in which no other political force has been able to sit.

The AD labor unionists have had difficulties with the communist labor union leadership, which has more experience and is better organized than any other political force. AD has split three times, and on one of those times it lost the presidential election (1968) with the separation of the followers of Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa and Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga.

In 1968, it lost the presidential election by only 30,000 votes, but it won the labor union elections in the sixth congress by only 25 delegates.

From the first CTV congress, held on 26 December 1936, presided over by Alejandro Oropeza Castillo, until the present time, they fought against storm clouds of dictatorship and the underground. In a 20-year period (between 1936 and 1980 [sic; probably should read 1958]), the organized workers were in limbo, but in the first democratic opening, the AD labor union members did not lose any time and took over the building on the corner of Tienda Honda.

That is known history. What is unknown is that the present CVT is, perhaps, the labor union organization with the most powerful assets in the world. Its counterpart, the business organization FEDECAMARAS [Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry], which supposedly harbors within it the highest level of the Venezuelan top-level middle class and oligarchy, has not even finished paying for its dark gray building in El Mosque, 100 meters from the Country Club, the symbol of Venezuelan wealth, and it is in perplexity with regard to coping with its most elementary operating requirements.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers owns banks, finance companies, shipping companies, laundries, cigarette-lighter factories, automobile parts, spare parts, prefabricate housing, construction companies, city improvements and dozens of private trading companies.

Some of its founders have died and other have been growing old in labor union posts, as deputies and as senators, while the replacement generation is awaiting its opportunity. The political debate, which is hard and dirty at times, and more heated than the labor union debate, describes them as "conservatives" and "bureaucrats."

But the top labor union leadership has never been marked with the fault of corruption.

The seven CTV presidents have been from AD and the secretaries general (with the exception of the sixth and seventh congress, won by Social Christian Rafael Leon Leon), were members of AD. They have always had senators and deputies who let their weight be felt in Venezuelan politics and in the CEN [National Executive Committee] of AD. The times when the oil labor union demand was for 1 bolivar wage increase and 1 bolivar for housing in 1936, and petitions in 1944 demanding water to take baths in the oil fields have passed. Today's CTV speaks another language. The 1980 watchwords are for worker comanagement in the administration of enterprises and greater participation in the country's vital decisions.

Preparations for the eighth CTV congress, to be held in Porlamar, in October 1980, are going along at full speed. The labor union climate is beginning to heat up between AD members and members of COPEI [Social Christian Party]. Some political movements have decreased their potentiality, like the MEP [People's Electoral Movement] and the URD [Democratic Republican Union]. Other labor union organizations, like COPEI, are increasing their followers and the leftists are emerging -- the MAS [Movement for Socialism], MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], Causa R [expansion unknown], EPA [expansion unknown] and others. In the fifth congress, in 1964, COPEI had 107 delegates and 14.4 percent of the labor union percentage. In the seventh congress, it obtained 215 delegates and increased to 22 percent. The COPEI members who put the AD members in second place in the presidential and municipal elections, would like to smell the powder of the labor union victory that is approaching, but they cannot be the first force right now.

No signs are seen of a labor union pact between AD and COPEI. The moderate CTV of the last 5 years, which met every month in Miraflores with FEDECAMARAS, has taken on more aggressive watchwords. It went out into the street last year, in a timely action, and put pressure on the government to sign a general wage increase. To the annoyance of Luis Herrera, who so stated, they achieved their objective. The orthodox practice of wage increases by means of collective bargaining was left to one side.

The labor union bureau of AD is carrying out a pragmatic policy. They go around to every labor union in the country and cancel old grievances. Now they are supporting Isaac Olivera in the teachers union. It is proper, because the time has come to add up, because sight is set on the eighth CTV congress, which will be held in the Hotel Concorde in Porlamar, Margarita, from 8 to 12 October.

The organizers of the eighth congress have anticipated an attendance of approximately 1,500 delegates. Lodging will be needed for a minimum of 2,000 persons, because special guests from this country and from abroad, advisers, top-level leaders, political parties will be added. About 30 special guests from the United States, Latin American and European labor union movement are expected to visit the congress. Because the Hotel Concorde has room for only 900 persons, reservations have been made in the Bella Vista, Le Park, For You, Puerto Esmeraldo, Bahia del Morro, Caribbean and Farallon hotels.

It is estimated that the labor unionists will spend some 2.2 million bolivarse on lodging and food, on Margarita Island, during the 5 days that the eighth congress lasts, to be paid for individually by the national and regional labor unions and federations. On lodging alone, it is estimated that each delegate will spend some 1,100 bolivars in the 5 days, not including meals, transportation and other unforseen expenses that may occur Sixty-eight CTV organizations, represented in the national and regional federations (44 national and 24 regional) will attend. AD labor union bureau sources say that CTV has 1.5 million members. COPEI sources state that CTV has only 300,000 members.

AD sources expect an attendance of 1,300 to 1,400 delegates and this figure might reach 1,500. Of that number, they estimate that the AD labor union bureau will obtain from 800 to 900 delegates and COPEI will obtain from 300 to 315 delegates. MEP will have 160 delegates. The rest will be distributed between MAS, MORENA [National Revolutionary Movement], MIR, URD, PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela] and independents.

The AD labor union bureau assures that it will obtain 9 posts on the Executive Committee, COPEI 3 posts, 2 for MEP and 1 post for the leftists. The social Christian labor union section announces a participation of 1,500 delegates approximately, with the objections to 100 delegates rejected from the Farmworker Federation and 13 from the Education Workers Union. They estimate that they will obtain from 420 to 460 delegates, or 30 percent of the total number of delegates. The following is said to be the position predicted by COPEI: AD, 8 posts on the Executive Committee; COPEI, 4 posts; MEP, 1 post; MORENA, 1 post and the leftists 1 post.

As of December 1979, the Venezuelan labor force amounted to 4,350,885 workers, of whom 4,106,239 were employed. This reveals that unemployment, according to Ministry of Labor figures, was 5.6 percent (244,646 workers). CTV has other figures and states that the country's labor force is 4.2 million workers and that 450,000 are unemployed (10.7 percent), primarily in the construction industry, the textile industry and public administration. The Gaither investigation came up with other figures and states that unemployment, in the Caracas area, now amounts to 17 percent, in its majority young and unskilled workers. According to official figures, Venezuela's population is 13,616,195 inhabitants. It can be estimated unofficially that the total population, including persons without identification, amounts to 15 million. This figure reveals that the labor force is 32 percent of the population. There are other important figures. It is estimated that there are 3,547,561 persons represented by students, housewives, those incapacitated for work and old persons. There is a large population of 5,723,749 persons under 15 years old who do not work for reasons of age. Nevertheless, other surveys, statistics and analyses lead us to discover that there are from 350,000 to 500,000 young persons between 10 and 14 years old who are a labor force, almost clandestine, neither organized nor registered by labor unions. They are the ones who sell hot dogs, who are bootblacks, car-washers and small workers who bag in supermarkets and stores.

As of 31 August 1979, there were 1.1 million workers nationwide, covered by collective agreement. This means that only 27 percent of Venezuelan workers are covered under those labor conditions. Every year, collective agreements are renewed and the following are the figures:

Year	Agreements	Workers
1979	561	98,811
1980	1,460	198,157
1981	736	479,393
1982	16	2,219
1983	1	22

In 1980, 580 collective agreements were signed covering 220,702 workers. The collective agreement procedure means wage increases, life insurance, hospitalization, social services, vacations and some banks provide an additional month by regulation. This form of collective agreement strengthens labor unionism. The daily minimum wage is 30 bolivars.

Labor unions and federations receive dues from the workers. Where there are collective agreements, these dues are deducted automatically. Sometimes there are special contributions by the central, state and municipal governments. The Venezuelan state contributed annual subsidies to the worker movement amounting to 16,648,000 bolivars last year. The following is the distribution:

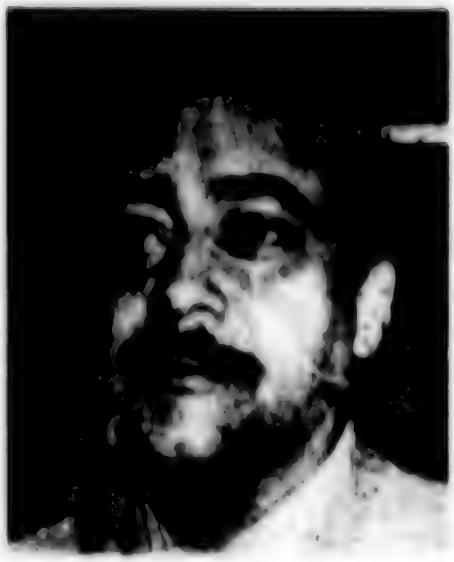
	Bolivars
[illegible]nfederation of Venezuelan Workers	2,240,000
[illegible]SA [Committee of Autonomous Unions]	1,000,000
United Confederation of Venezuelan Workers	100,000
Federation of Public Employees	6,200,000
Farmworkers Federation	2,340,000
Farmworkers Confederation	500,000
Graphic Arts Federation	900,000
Port Workers Federation	470,000
Fishing Federation	216,000
FETRA-Hidrocarburos [Petroleum Workers Federation]	90.000
Unified Federation of Federal District Workers	600,000
Transportation Federation	300,000
FEDE-Monagas [Monagas Student Federation]	350,000

The Venezuelan labor union movement demanded, as absolute essential points, the wage and vacation issue, work tools, hygiene and industrial security. With the practice of collective agreements, a series of additional clauses have been annexed: scholarships, marriage and children subsidies and a wide range of medical-hospital, care and maternity benefits of the IVSS [Venezuelan Social Security Institute].

In countries like the United States and Europe, the vital issue is greater economic income and additional measures. There are no vacation clauses, as in Venezuela where a large number of enterprises grant their workers over 2 months vacations, although it is uniform for 90 percent of them to grant 1 month vacation with pay. The double pay clause for unjustified discharge is not applicable in almost any other country. In the United States, for example, a worker is discharged and he has no social services. Unemployment protection is the state's responsibility through Welfare. He is granted 22 weeks of his pay, paid weekly and, at the end of this period, the state makes no more payments.

The majority of the CTV has never accepted the insurrectional line. This firm attitude led them to expel the communists from the CTV when they were about to have labor union control. In this, they had the unrestricted support of President Betancourt. There was a criterion in the first years of the 1960's for making arrangements to incorporate every political party. In the opinion of Francisco Olivo, the proper orientation was for political parties to enter labor unions and struggle there.

CTV has gone through various stages. Its structures have continued to modernize. Augusto Malave Villalva, Jose Gonzalez Navarro, Francisco Olivo, Jose Vargas, Juan Herrera, Perez Salinas, Penalver had organizational and uniting responsibilities. The first congress had a unified spirit. The dictatorship of Marcos Perez Jimenez had just been overthrown and Jose Gonzalez Navarro had the task of brining labor unionists together and of expelling the communists. The first stage was very hard for the labor union movement.



Ismario Gonzalez, always elected in the Health Federation, is one of the leaders of the replacement generation.

The role of architect of the new CTV fell to Jose Vargas, with the economic resources available to it, and to set up a technical team able to discuss with managers, businessmen and the government, in a technical, economic language. It is now a different CTV that probably aims at not continuing to ask for wage increases and at avoiding strikes as far as possible, in order to move toward worker comanagement.

The CTV would like to be independent of governments and businessmen. It could achieve this, but when Democratic Action is in office, it cannot be independent, it cannot avoid it. The explanation offered by members of the AD labor union bureau is that AD has been the best government for the workers.

An important aspect of that point of view is that the CTV members regard their position as a result of the action taken by C.A. Perez. In the previous government administration, they were consulted. The highest levels refuse to agree that during the AD governments they did not make street mobilizations or great protests. They allege that this was owing to the attitude of President Herrera's government, that if it had consulted them, liberalization of prices might have been solved at the negotiation table.

President Herrera did not attend the meeting of FEDECAMARAS in Maracaibo and did not answer the Maracaibo Letter, the platform of the highest business sector. The CTV members are preparing the Porlamar Letter and they hope that President Herrera will concur.

The workers' document, the Porlamar Letter, will propose a new kind of labor participation in economic activity. "With greater responsibility, effectiveness and jurisdiction in the destiny of companies and greater participation in their economic results." The labor unionists will point out, in the Porlamar Letter, the need for greater austerity in spending, administrative rationalization, sincerity in costs, wages and earnings of businessmen.

"They will require a strong collective stand against corruption, speculation, negligence and laxity that are undermining the foundation of the democratic system and the country's future well-being. A complete tax reform and a reform of the body of laws governing economic activity and in particular the relations between capital and labor. They will maintain [illegible]t all this is possible within institutional and constitutional channels a[illegible] no change is required in the country's economic and social structure. C[illegible]rol of economic activity, so that capitalism may not concentrate the ben[illegible]fits of social wealth in a few hands."

Andres Hernandez Vazquez, eminent leader of the founding generation, always CTV treasurer.

Francisco [illegible]vo, president of CTV in the past. He did not agree to ideological pacts. He believed that political parties and former guerrilla fighters should first join the labor unions and then fight there.

A Goal: Joint Management

The CTV has set its sight on the eighth congress in Porlamar, in order to assert its most highly desired conquest: comanagement. Venezuela has 830,000 public employees and the state, in addition to 56 autonomous institutes, has capital in some 300 enterprises all over Venezuela.

The country's economy can be socialized with a presidential decree, with one stroke of the pen. With the exception of various strategic areas, like oil, iron, and in other areas, like electricity, public services, not by intention but rather to avoid unemployment, the state has been becoming a bureaucratic giant in the last 20 years. With comanagement, the CTV would be as important as the government.

The CTV is moving from the old building on Tienda Honda Street, which it was asked to vacate over 3 years ago. It has bought three floors in the Protexo Building, on Urdaneta Avenue, and the new image of CTV is there. Plans have also been completed for building its permanent headquarters, an imposing building in Los Caobos, at a cost of 84 million bolivars. The government has made a contribution of 30 million and the rest will be supplied by the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers.

Is the CTV so powerful that it whets so many appetites? Why do the political parties want to control it? Why do businessmen view it with concern, in spite of its moderate behavior?

From 1936 to 1958, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers was underground longer than it was official. Dictatorships, exiles hardened its most prominent leaders. The stage between 1959 and 1968 represented control by labor union power, almost with an absolute majority, but, starting in 1968, a different stage began, not absolutely of a labor union nature, when they lost political power.

Aside from labor union activity, a discreet business activity started. In the course of 15 years, it became a huge economic empire enabling the CTV of the 1980's to face up to governments and businessmen, regardless of whether AD is in office or in the opposition. The economic upsurge began when, on 2 September 1965, in the assembly hall of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, CTV established for itself a nonprofit civil corporation, the Housing Savings and Loan Corporation-CTV (CORACREVI), and the establishment document was signed by Jose Gonzalez Navarro, Jose Tovar, Augusto Malave Villalba, Juan Herrera, Carlos Pinerua and other important Venezuelan labor union leaders.

The primary objective was to promote construction of comfortable housing for workers. It was established for an indefinite time, with a paid capital of 1,655,000 bolivars. Originally, 11 national federations participated in it. Later, some federations requested their separation. When the statutes were modified later, the civil association had a capital of 35 million bolivars, headed by a contribution of 10 million bolivars by CTV and followed in order of contributions by the Federations of the Construction Industry, Health, Graphic Arts, Cigarette Makers, Transportation, Fishing, INOS [National Institute of Sanitation Works], Telecommunications, public and education employees and the United Federal District Federation.

In the course of 15 years, CORACREVI gained control of 15 enterprises with a great variety of activity, with a capital of over 150 million bolivars, generating jobs and economic power in activities of construction, industries,

Jose Gonzalez Navarro, one of the important founders of CTV. He was president of the CTV three times. A very well-balanced leader.

The most sophisticated upsurge occurred when Augusto Malave Villalva registered the Workers Bank of Venezuela, 3 years later, on 14 March 1968. The first assembly of the Workers Bank was held on 13 January 1968, in the theater of the El Paraiso Labor Union House. It is one of the most important events in the Venezuelan labor movement and it was attended by the most important labor union leaders to offer their support and solidarity. The obsession of Augusto Malave Villalva and other labor union leaders who had lived in exile in Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia and other countries was to have their funds for the labor union struggle.

The subscribed capital of BTV [Workers Bank of Venezuela] was 20 million bolivars and on 14 March 1968, by collecting funds from federations and unions, the contribution amounted to 4,975,230 bolivars, which made it possible to pay for more than 20 percent of the shares issued.

An international loan from the powerful United States labor union organization the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), amounting to 27 million bolivars in favor of CORACREVI, opened the way. The dividends produced by CORACREVI, the savings of federations and unions, made it possible to buy shares to establish BTV.

Simultaneously, President Raul Leoni reformed the Venezuelan Social Security Institute and deposited its current accounts in the Workers Bank, in addition to long-term deposits. Thus, the holding company was created that was to generate dozens of additional enterprises.

At present, BTV has 4 billion bolivars in deposits, a substantial part of which are deposits from autonomous insitutes and state enterprises. The BTV has emerged as the banking organization that has developed most housing plans of social benefit. Its paid capital and reserves amount to 265 million.

A great expansion leap forward occurred with the return of Democratic Action to power, in 1973, when the BTV had 5 years of banking experience and was more sophisticated. It established BANTRAB [Workers Bank] Investments, which it registered on 27 September 1973, with a capital of 5 million bolivars, for the purpose of buying, selling and managing real estate.

Three years later, BANTRAB Investments registered three more subsidiary companies to support development of the mother enterprise. BANTRAB Promotions was registered on 30 March 1976, with a capital of 500,000 bolivars, for the purpose of buying, selling and promoting housing. BANTRAB Management Company was registered on 30 March 1976 with a capital of 500,000 bolivars, for the purpose of managing real estate. BANTRAB Computer Company was registered on 26 April 1976 with a capital of 5 million bolivars, for the purpose of operating the computer business.

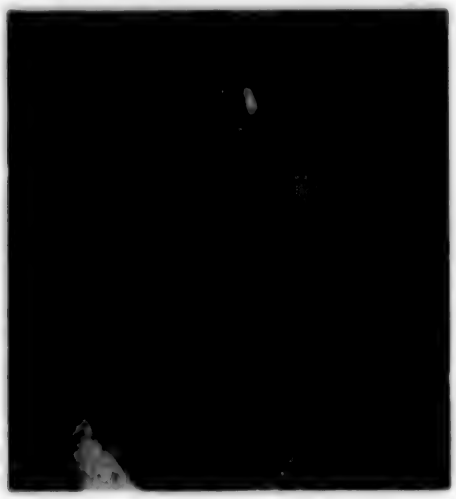
In a period of time from 20 September 1977 to 18 October 1977 (28 days), BANTRAB Investments registered 20 companies (from BANTRAB One to BANTRAB Twenty), each with a capital of 100,000 bolivars, whose purpose was to be the purchase, sale, management and development of personal property and real estate. The objective is housing development on land around the Caracas subway stations. BANTRAB Investments was associated in these activities with contractor Enrique Delfino for construction of these programs.

Another important enterprise registered on 5 February 1974 was the Petroleum Financing Corporation (COFIPECA), with a capital of 10 million bolivars, for the purpose of financing. Its principal contribution of 9,493,000 bolivars was received from the FEDEPETROL [Petroleum Workers Federation] Savings and Loan Corporation (CACREP). Other smaller contributions were made by labor union leaders. COFIPECA has a paid capital of 20 million bolivars, after its capital increase, but its purchase of 12 million bolivars in shares of PRO-Acero, by that time an unprofitable company and also without any production, was criticized from a stock market point of view. Originally, it was thought that COFIPECA would be oriented toward loans and financing to smaller companies in small and medium-sized industry and to other proletarian sectors most urgently in need.

Fifteen years after the CTV leaders launched out into business activity, they have succeeded in amassing for the labor union organization an economic empire that exceeded 450 million bolivars on the books. The Workers Bank of Venezuela (BTV) has a paid capital and reserves of 265 million bolivars. Its BANTRAB subsidiaries have total assets of 10 million bolivars. The COFIPECA finance company has a capital of 20 million bolivars.

Jose Vargas, the current president of CTV, is responsible for the new image. He is involved in the opposition and in modernization of the labor union organization. He has been an important moderator within the AD Party between the followers of Betancourt and the followers of Carlos Andres [Perez] with unquestionable skill.

Humberto Hernandez, a senator and veteran leader of the founding generation of the CTV and its most important enterprises. He controls the Transportation Federation absolutely.



Perez Salinas is one of the founders of CTV and was its president once. He is an eminent leader, now retired from active labor union activity.

Pedro Brito, impetuous labor union leader of the replacement generation.

The CTV has a labor union empire of 1.5 million members, according to figures of the labor union bureau of AD, and a capitalist empire of 450 million bolivars. We regard it to be the most powerful in the world. In other countries, labor union confederations have had as their objective investment in printing houses and mass media, in order to be able to carry their labor union message. So interesting a phenomenon has occurred in no other country. On reading legal documents, it appears curious when "labor union member and banker" is recorded as the profession of some CTV leaders.

Does the CTV or the labor union bureau of AD have real influence to cope with the new proletariat, more aggressive, more class conscious and with many of its leaders who carried a rifle during the armed struggle and who answer today to political organizations with no party commitments?

It was seen recently in Aragua that CTV was unable to stop the textile strike. In the area of iron, the Causa R butchers control the most important iron and steel union (6,000 members), the footwear industry and the SIVENSA [expansion unknown] iron and steel industry, unions always controlled by AD, has gone into other hands and thus other worker organizations.

Adversaries of the AD labor union bureau state that the top leadership is out of phase. Is it right for the top CTV leadership, the founding veterans, to have created an economic empire? Yes. But insofar as that economic power is increasing, the figures of the worker congresses are weakening their power and are becoming obliged to share a portion of the labor union power with other political movements.

The large labor union [sic; probably should read wage] increases received by the propletariat were not bargained in the labor union class battle. The first one was thanks to the presidential decree in the first months of the C.A. Perez government administration. The second one, during the administration of Luis Herrera Campins, in a demonstration in which leaders of the Venezuelan left participated. This means that CTV has lost its great bargaining victory, offer and counteroffer aired by means of collective agreements.

The conquests achieved were by means of negotiation or political pressure. Or is it that the present labor union leadership cannot control the masses? Without doubt, labor union power, together with economic power, creates the tripod of political power in the AD labor union bureau and the worker movement is subject, to a considerable extent, to its strategies of a political party. Dagoberto Gonzalez defines the AD labor union bureau, "which takes the workers out into the street when it is not in power." Alfredo Maneiro states that "the CTV controls the workers to the point when the water becomes turbulent in times of peace." Some labor union leaders have stated to RESUMEN in this long survey that if there were a law that would make it constitutionally mandatory to call direct elections on fixed dates, labor union power would pass into other hands, but that there are mechanisms and obstacles that make it difficult to upset the labor union base of leaders now out of phase in Venezuela's 1980 situation.

Manuel Penalver is the number two man in CTV. The liaison between the AD labor union bureau and CTV. He is a respected leader within the labor union movement, but is more devoted to his party, AD.

Juan Herrera has absolute command in the Construction Industry Federation. He is one of the founders, very discreet, who, together with Augusto Malave Villalba, was a pioneer in establishing CORACREVI, from which they both promoted a minimum of 15 more commercial enterprises.

Meanwhile, through CORACREVI, CTV controls a 15-enterprise holding company with a capital of 150 million bolivars. It controls 25 companies, with a capital of 250 million bolivars, through the Workers Bank of Venezuela. The COFIPECA enterprise, the petroleum financing company, has a capital of 50 million bolivars. Altogether the 42 enterprises round out an economic figure of 450 million bolivars.

Those circumstances make the CTV a labor union and economic power leading to political power that cannot be disregarded in any election process.

Enterprises With Labor Union Power

CORAMATIC CA [Corporation]. This is a company registered on 23 March 1971 by German Manso Gonzalez, with a capital of 100,000 bolivars. Its purpose is to operate a dyeing and laundry business. Augusto Malave Villalba subscribed shares amounting to 99,000 bolivars in the name of CORACREVI, making a contribution of 46,000 bolivars in washing, drying, heating equipment. It shows Eleazar Pinto as its president.

La Candelaria Industrial Park CA. It was registered on 28 August 1974, with a capital of 1 million bolivars in shares subscribed and paid for. Origianlly, Ignacio Andrade Arcaya, Tony A. Lovera, T. E. Carrillo Batalla

and Andres Galdo. By 8 February 1980, the board of directors was changed and the following appeared: Sergio Leon Morales, chairman; Juan Herrera, president of CORACREVI and Pedro Jose Lander, director of PUBREL [expansion unknown] CA.

Margarita Tourism CA. It was registered on 1 September 1975, with a capital of 2,625,000 [bolivars], for the purpose of operating a passenger transportation business by sea. It was established by the Kenny Antonio Delgado Matos Company, which subscribed shares amounting to 1.05 million bolivars and paid shares amounting to 12,000 bolivars. In the name of CORACREVI, Eleazar Pinto subscribed shares amounting to 1,575,000 bolivars and paid for them in their entirety. By means of a check, CORACREVI made a bank transfer amounting to 1,575,000 bolivars ($366,280) to the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, payable to Hover Marine Corporation, as initial payment for the purchase of three motor launches for passenger transportation. On 21 October 1976, the company's capital was increased to 8,745,000 bolivars and CORACREVI subscribed shares worth 8,573,000 and Kenny Delgado Matos subscribed shares amounting to 120,000 bolivars.

Quince-Cuarenta [Fifteen-Forty] Housing CA (VIQUICUA). It was registered on 10 December 1976, with a capital of 100,000 bolivars. The purpose of the company is to engage in the construction of real estate developments and subdivisions. Eleazar Pinto signed for CORACREVI and acquired shares worth 99,000 bolivars. Juan Herrera acquired one 1,000-bolivar share in his name.

Venezuelan Cigarette Lighters CA (YESVENCA). It was registered on 29 September 1977, with a capital of 2.24 million bolivars, for the purpose of manufacturing cigarette lighters. Alfonso Ferretti, as general manager, acquired B shares amounting to 672,000 bolivars and Juan Herrera acquired A shares worth 1,568,000 bolivars as a representative of CORACREVI. The books reveal 5,501,045.74 bolivars as its balance of assets and liabilities.

El Encantado Residential Park CA. It was registered on 5 December 1977, with a capital of 50 million bolivars. The company's purpose is to develop and subdivide the housing complex in El Carpintero, Petare. Juan Herrera acquired shares amounting to 25 million bolivars for CORACREVI and Eleazar Pinto acquired shares amounting to 25 million bolivars for BANTRAB Investments. CORACREVI contributed parcels of land that it owned in La Suiza Gardens for construction of the housing complex in El Carpintero.

Greaterol CA. It was registered on 17 January 1978, with a capital of 250,000 bolivars. The company's purpose is to engage in advertising, radio and television programs and motion pictures, market planning and other activitives associated with advertising. The presidency was taken over by Hermes de Jesus Graterol Santander who acquired shares worth 75,000 bolivars. CORACREVI acquired 100,000 bolivars in shares and BANTRAB 75,000 bolivars. Finally, the capital was increased by 1.35 million bolivars. CORACREVI bought shares amounting to 540,000 bolivars. BANTRAB Investments bought 405,000 bolivars in shares and Graterol acquired

405,000 bolivars in shares. The total assets and liabilities shown by the company as of 31 December 1979 are 15,663,288.25 [bolivars], with accounts receivable amounting to 14,500,454.25 [bolivars].

Parcela del Caribe [Caribbean Development] CA. It was registered on 7 March 1978, with a capital of 3,472,000 bolivars, for the purpose of leasing real estate intended for ships for their arrival, anchoring, departure, maintenance. Juan Herrera contributed in representation of CORACREVI a parcel of land that it owned located in the El Morro tourist complex, Sotillo District, Anzoategui State.

Venezuela Ocean Freight Corporation CA (COMARVENCA). It was registered on 7 March 1978, with a capital of 3.66 million bolivars, for the purpose of loading and unloading ships anchored in open sea, transportation of goods to docks, port warehouses. Juan Herrera acquired shares worth 3,659,000 bolivars on behalf of CORACREVI and one 1,000-bolivar share in his own name. The CORACREVI contribution for establishment of the company consists of two ferryboats worth 3.66 million bolivars.

Torre Sur-Veinticinco [South Tower-25] CA. It was registered on 8 March 1978, with a capital of 3.69 million bolivars. The purpose of the company is to prepare studies, plans, construction, rental and sale of housing, subdivision and leasing. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares amounting to 3,689,000 bolivars and one 1,000-bolivar share in his own name. CORACREVI contributed a parcel of land located in Candelaria Parish with an area of 2,626.67 square meters.

CORPOBAN SA. It was registered on 16 June 1978, with a capital of 30 million bolivars. The company's purpose is the purchase, sale, promotion, exchange of personal property and real estate, construction of housing, real estate developments, subdivisions and real estate management. As president of CORACREVI, Juan Herrera acquired shares worth 15 million bolivars and Eleazar Pinto, as president of BANTRAB Investments, acquired shares worth 15 million bolivars. CORACREVI contributed 23.33 percent of the industrial unit that it owned and that engaged in the production of 10 dwellings a day. The French SUPAE firm holds the patent for them. The total price of the plant is 38,800,707.72 [bolivars].

Complete Recreation SA (RECREINTESA). It was registered on 15 September 1978, with a capital of 2.5 million bolivars, for the purpose of promoting, developing, planning, building and managing tourist, recreation and vacation facilities. Lino Morales acquired shares worth 500,000 bolivars on behalf of INCRET [Workers Training and Recreation Institute]. The Workers Bank acquired shares worth 1 million bolivars and CORACREVI acquired shares worth 1 million bolivars. INCRET's contribution was a piece of real estate located in the Barlovento development, Rio Chico, Miranda State, in the Guaiqueri Recreational Colony, and 16 dwellings in process of construction.

Housing Management CA (ADVIENCA). It was registered on 18 August 1978, with a capital of 500,000 bolivars. Its purpose is to engage in personal property and real estate transactions, real estate development, brokerage, subdivision and loans. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares worth 100,000 bolivars. Eleazar Pinto, representing BANTRAB Investments, acquired 500,000 bolivars in shares and he also acquired shares worth 350,000 bolivars as a representative of Valle Arriba de Charallave.

Machinebuilding and Motor Parts (COMAPASA). It was registered with a capital of 1.8 million bolivars, for the purpose of engaging in building special electromechanical machinery, design, repair, installation, sale and production of motor parts, dies, rebuilding heavy machinery.

As president of CORACREVI, Juan Herrera bought shares worth 1,799,000 (bolivars) and personally he acquired one 1,000-bolivar share. CORACREVI's contribution is a huge inventory of almost 100 machinery and equipment items like lathes, milling machines, grinders, platforms, drills, reamers, hydraulic presses, electric ovens and compressors.

La Tumerena Developments CA. It was registered on 29 November 1978, with a capital of 53 million bolivars. The company's purpose is to engage in development of a plot of land in the Pitahaya sector, Charallave Municipality, formerly El Zamuro Ranch, Urdaneta District, for subdivision into housing area of social interest, plans, studies and everything associated with building. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares worth 52,999,000 bolivars and one 1,000-bolivar share for himself. The contribution by CORACREVI is three plots of land consisting of 269 hectares, today called La Tumerena and formerly El Zamuro.

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CARLOS ANDRES PEREZ' POLITICAL PAST, FUTURE DISCUSSED

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Sep-5 Oct 80 pp 6-9

> [Text] Paradoxically turned by his opponents into the "sacred monster" of Venezuelan politics, Carlos Andres Perez is, at present, one of the leaders who causes most concern over all that he does and all that he might do.
>
> Firmly established in a leadership that no one disputes now, the prospects of the former president of the Republic give rise to constant analysis by political observers.
>
> Where is CAP [Carlos Andres Perez] headed? Has he changed his ideological orientation? Or, on the contrary, will he withdraw from Venezuela's political scene?

The mist brought in by the gentle breeze from the mountains dissipates with lazy slowness on the streets of Rubio, a quiet little village in Tachira State, inhabited by small businessmen, craftsmen and farmers. Antonio Perez and his wife, Julia Rodriguez de Perez, raised their 12 children on La Argentina, a modest coffee plantation, in the shade of that strange combination of the strong character of a patriarch and the infinite tenderness of the matriarch, so characteristic of the mountain people. The times were those in which Juan Vicente Gomez and his executioners, scattered all over the country, governed Venezuela with an iron hand. There was talk of democracy in the Perez-Rodriguez house, in the whisper of family conversation and the evening chats with friends.

The next to the youngest child, Carlos Andres, made contact, when scarcely 15 years old, with Leonardo Ruiz Pineda, who incorporated him in the political activism of the National Democratic Party (PDN), embryo of what we knew later as Democratic Action. In 1937, young Carlos Andres Perez became president of the Venezuelan Students Federation in Rubio. Two years

later, spurred on by an eagerness to learn, he decided to move to Caracas, where he continued his senior high school studies.

Carlos Andres Perez had barely settled in the capital of the Republic, when he joined a PDN cell in San Agustin. Romulo Betancourt, who was granted amnesty by Gen Eleazar Lopez Contreras, returned from Chile and a group of young PDN members went to call on him. The young politican from Rubio was among them. Romulo observed him silently. He thought that this lad from the Andes, with sure expression, firm word, deep convictions, could become one of the great leaders in the cause promoted and stimulated by him.

In 1941, when Democratic Action was founded, Carlos Andres Perez was at the side of Romulo Betancourt. Later he was to go to San Cristobal, together with Leonardo Ruiz Pineda and Cesar Morales Carrero, to establish the party in Tachira State. He was appointed district secretary, but he was to remain anonymous, because he was still a minor. Later, he again returned to San Agustin, where he became a full-fledged member of the Youth Commando of Democratic Action and organized the establishment of the famous Youth Association of Venezuela (AJV), an organization that was to serve as an incubator in the training of many of the great future leaders of AD [Democratic Action].

When Romulo Betancourt became president of Venezuela, on 18 October 1945, CAP was at his side as private secretary. Later, he was appointed secretary of the Council of Ministers, a post that he gave up to work in the election campaign that brought Romulo Gallegos into the presidency of the Republic. Thus, he became secretary general of AD in Tachira State and was elected deputy to the National Congress from that state.

On 24 November 1948, when President Gallegos was deposed by the military coup that was to enthrone Marcos Perez Jimenez in power, subsequently, for 10 long years, Carlos Andres Perez was in Maracay, where he became part of the government being set up in the capital of Aragua State. This effort was to be of no avail, because the move toward a long night of obscurantism and violent suppression of the victories achieved by democracy during those scant 3 years of work, after the absolute negation of the Gomez regime.

Exile

Carlos Andres Perez went to Havana as a political exile, where he stayed until the fall of Prio Socarras. Long hours of conversation, consultation and studies came alongside Romulo Betancourt and other Democratic Action leaders. CAP worker enthsiastically on an AD commando in exile. In 1952, he moved to Costa Rica, where he was to stay for 6 years. He organized an AD resistance movement and engaged in journalism as coeditor of the daily newspaper LA REPUBLICA. Political activism did not diminish and the old dream of returning to his native land began to take shape gradually

more firmly. Somewhere between Venezuela and Trinidad, he made contact with the representative of the underground movement that AD maintained in our country. Perez Jimenez was tottering. The hard years of ostracism and economic penalties seemed to reaching their end. Carlos Andres Perez had become hardened in the struggle and had become strengthened in politial wisdom and in his democratic convictions.

Return

The light of freedom spread timidly over the country with the dawn of 23 January 1958. The "Sacred Cow" took flight with a robust passenger who had been very careful to place on board the aircraft his voluminous baggage of suitcases full of dollars and negotiable securities. The dictatorship had fallen. On that same day, an aircraft brought Carlos Andres Perez from Costa Rica, but it was not allowed to land at Maiquetia and had to return to Curacao, where he stayed until the next day, when he finally set foot again on Venezuelan soil. Behind him were 10 long years of struggles, suffering and austerity. CAP immediately devoted himself to organizing the reception that the Venezuelan people were to give to the founder of Democratic Action, Romulo Betnacourt.

Later, Carlos Andres Perez went on to Tachira, where he was appointed secretary general of Democratic Action and he immediately devoted himself to the election campaign that brought Romulo Betancourt into the presidency of the Republic. Again elected deputy to the National Congress from Tachira State, CAP returned to Caracas and Betancourt appointed him director general of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, headed by Dr Luis August Dubuc. From that office, first as director general and later as minister (1961) he was to wage one of the greatest tactical and strategic battles against leftist subversion that was threatening the Betancourt regime. For that reason, when he returned to Parliament in 1963, the communists attempted to block his admission to the Chamber of Deputies in a famous incident recorded by the nation's political history, but CAP held firm and finally succeeded with calm courage in taking his seat.

Again deputy from his native state, after the election that again favored Democratic Action and put the now deceased Dr Raul Leoni in the presidency of the Republic, CAP assumed the post of national secretary general of Democratic Action, in which he was to remain for 10 consecutive years, until 1973, when he himself was elected president of the Republic.

Nevertheless, it was not easy for him to become president of the Republic. It was the period of the COPEI [Social Christian Party] government, headed by Dr Rafael Caldera, and the social Christians made unheard of efforts to stay in power. Carlos Andres Perez conducted an unprecedented campaign. He traveled day and night all over the country. He popularized the slogan of "that man indeed travels." He promised a strong government, a "democracy with energy," and he did not rest a minute. His message, his vitality, his increasing leadership captivated the masses. He became president with the most enormous percentage of votes received so far by any democratic candidate.

Democracy With Energy

As president, Carlos Andres Perez began to shake up the country. He put in exhausting days of work, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. One Sunday, he would meet with industrialists. Another, with labor unionists. Another, with teachers. Another, with governors. He did not rest. His basic concern was focused on agriculture, livestock-raising and conservationism. He instrumented measures that stimulated Venezuela's economy to an unprecedented state of vigor, within a bold, visionary conception that was to be criticized subsequently by his opponents. He dictated decrees that the opposition described as socialist, but that undoubtedly benefited large sectors of the population. So much so, that there still are those who state that he governed backwards, because if he had issued them in his last 2 years of government, Democratic Action would have won the election again.

In the political field, the situation was different, because those who saw him -- when he became president -- as the submissive, obedient disciple of Romulo Betancourt were surprised by his independence and freedom of action, not only with regard to his teacher and political mentor, but also with regard to the very party that brought him into office. He governed with his own criterion and he even appointed assistants who did not completely please the old leader of the party. The names of Gumersindo Rodriguez, Diego Arria and Carmelo Lauria were packed at in rumors in the National Headquarters of AD and talks in Pacairigua, but CAP kept them in their posts.

The Ghost of Corruption

The day on which he turned over the insignia of office to his successor, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, the new chief of state said, in his inaugural address, that he was receiving a "mortgaged country." Is it the beginning of the end? Possibly not. But then a campaign started directed by the followers of Caldera toward the personal destruction of Carlos Andres Perez and the possible disappearance of Democratic Action from the Venezuelan political scene. A strategy that was carefully defined and revised subsequently in "reflection sessions" in COPEI headquarters. First stage: accuse Carlos Andres Perez and a group of his assistants of administrative corruption, try them and put them in prison. The rest would be easy. Thus, the publicized Sierra Nevada scandal emerged and the rest of the story is familiar to everyone, because it is recent.

If the hands of Rafael Caldera and of Romulo Betancourt himself were present in the Sierra Nevada manipulation, in addition to the master plan, that is something that can be learned in time, to the extent to which history itself unravels the delicate threads that one day tried to involve the future and the destiny of CAP. What is certain is that he did not become disturbed at any time. He maintained a calm, proof against anything, and organized a defense whose results are also known. But he was alone momentarily, dramatically alone, virtually isolated, with the sole friendship

and company of a few persons who kept their faith in him intact. That is so true that even a limited number of friends went to his office in Las Delicias Tower. Only his small group of immediate assistants. And Carlos Andres Perez, who is a man with infinite patience, knew how to wait with heroic resignation.

The Human Profile

Who is this man who during 43 years of his life has done nothing other than dedicate himself completely to political struggle? What is Carlos Andres Perez like inside? What are his thoughts and what are his attitudes? Where is he headed now? The scapegoat chosen by the members of COPEI in their attempt to discredit Democratic Action and to become the sole valid alternative for exercising government authority in Venezuela is, basically, a man whose confidence in himself is the best guarantee in any undertaking that he tackles. If he has made mistakes in the exercise of government authority, certainly they were beyond his control and not his unlimited confidence in thinking that he was doing things well.

To tell the truth, those who think that during his long years at the side of Romulo Betancourt he had the skill of remaining in the shadow without trying at any time to exceed his teacher, awaiting an opportunity that came to him at the time when he was elected president of the Republic, may be right. It is demonstrated, probably, by his unconditional loyalty to the leader during the most dramatic moments in the history of Democratic Action, especially at those times that ended with painful excisions in the great party. Carlos Andres not only stayed in Democratic Action at both times, but also he sincerely did not allow himself to be touched by the temptation to personal leadership. In his opinion, his destiny has always been within Democratic Action. The rest, a matter of knowing how to wait. What more could be expected of a man trained in the wisdom of the father of Venezuelan democracy, of that man who founded one of the most powerful political parties in Latin America, of that man who became president of the Republic three times? Has he betrayed him now?

Definitely not. In the opinion of Carlos Andres Perez, leadership does not lie in renewal for the sake of renewal. Not in the old saying of "get out so that I can come in." His personal convictions lead him, rather than to a mere generation change, to a change of structures, to a replacement of obsolete methods and systems that are incompatible with the dynamics of the present-day world and the real situation of a changing society.

From the human point of view, he is usually described as "very friendly" owing to his exemplary devotion to friendship, his consistency toward those who at some time have shown him real solidarity and affection. Of mountain origin, he might be placed in that category of men with a reserved nature, those who we never know what they are thinking, so frequently attributed to persons from the Andes. Outwardly, he is a man who holds out his hand frankly and his smile is broad, extroverted, likable a leader who attracts masses and captivates multitudes.

Apotheosis and Triumph

After winning the battle of Sierra Nevada in the eyes of public opinion, Carlos Andres Perez desperately needed the great stellar moment that would return him to the heat of popular emotions and fanaticism. That great moment came to him with the events organized to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Action, during which he -- paradoxically turned into the "sacred monster" of Venezuelan politics by the members of COPEI -- became the top star of all the celebrations. In the anniversary toast, in the supper with the labor unionists in Romeria Blanca, Carlos Andres Perez was the five-star leader of the AD members. But the apotheosis was, undoubtedly, the mass event organized by AD in San Cristobal, where a delirious multitude, estimated at 80,000 persons, acclaimed him and cheered him with overflowing enthusiasm bordering on fanaticism. Thus, his leadership was firmly consolidated.

The Future

With the way cleared now, the future of Carlos Andres Perez now appears to be frankly illuminated by the most favorable prospects. Will he go in search of Third World leadership exclusively, withdrawing from the Venezuelan political situation, or, on the contrary, will he devote himself basically to internal work in his party? We would say both things. It should be recalled, in the first place, that at present he is president of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International and that this coming 12 November he will be in Madrid, in the worldwide meeting of the Socialist International in which he will speak as reporter on the topic of the "North-South Controversy," one of the three points included on the agenda. There in the Spanish capital, if all turns out as some political observers think may happen, it is most likely that CAP will return to Caracas having become the new world president of the Socialist International.

On the national level the prospects for Carlos Andres Perez are no less promising. For the present, specifically with regard to Democratic Action, the irresistable advance of the Lusinchi movement all over the country is openly facilitating his task of strengthening and consolidating his leadership.

But the Lusinchi movement is a trend destined to die once Jaime Lusinchi becomes secretary general. This is demonstrated by the fact that many of the great "generals" of this movement, like David Morales Bello and Carlos Canache Mata, have stated publicly that their support of the physician from Anzoategui extends only to the post of secretary general, for the obvious fact that both, just like Octavio Lepage, nourish ambitions for presidential candidacy. Thus, it is easy to predict that, starting in November, the Lusinchi movement will dissolve, becoming a pure, absolute designation: the Perez movement.

Then who will support CAP as AD presidential candidate for the 1983 election? An important support, if we are guided by the facts and circumstances

already presented in this report, which will give rise -- in due time -- to a more detailed analysus. With regard to CAP specifically, without the ghost of old physical ailments that might incapacitate him for the future, with a health as strong as iron, and in full enjoyment of vital energy, he will be 66 years old in 1988. Therefore, it is not presumptuous to imagine that, regardless of who may win the 1983 election, he is on the way to becoming the second Democratic Action leader capable to attaining the presidency of the Republic for the second time and the first one to do so both times by way of the ballot box.

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CALDERON BERTI DISCUSSES 1981-85 ENERGY POLICY

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p D-5

[Article by Cayetano Ramirez]

[Text] Venezuela will organize and implement an integral energy policy during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 covered by the Sixth National Plan, reported the minister of energy and mining, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti.

In a speech before representatives of business, union, science and labor interests who met under the auspices of Pro-Venezuela, the minister explained the features of the energy plan, and commented on its principal elements.

Calderon Berti stressed the reorganization of the plan for the purpose of finding more orderly methods so that coherent policies can be coordinated and applied in the energy sector as a whole. Before, that sector dealt almost exclusively with petroleum, but now it includes electricity, coal and all energy resources in the country.

In another part of his speech, the minister emphasized the importance of the policy of overall negotiations linked to the supply of oil by Venezuela, through which the country could obtain not only dollar payments, but also goods, services, investments and new exchanges required by the population and by development considerations.

Dr Reinaldo Carvini gave a speech stressing the importance of energy planning in the new situation created by the nationalization of oil. "Nationalized oil requires that we also nationalize the Venezuelan mentality so that our conduct and actions will complement this significant and delicate effort."

Energy Sector Strategy and Policy

Explaining the broader features of the plan to develop the energy sector, the document presented, which is a preliminary version subject to consultation, points out that the government reserves for itself the administration of all primary energy resources on national territory.

After some generalities about the various sectors included in the energy sector, with a breakdown of each one, the document specifies new approaches in the petrochemical field. The stated goal is to "redefine national petrochemical policy in order to determine the terms under which national and international private capital will play a role in the different phases of processing."

There are also new proposals regarding coal, in that the use of coal will not be limited to the Zulia electricity plant, but will also be used to generate electricity in other plants, wherever possible. There will also be future exploration and exploitation of this previously untapped resource.

In the nuclear sector, there is a proposal to step up exploration and to take the necessary initiatives to make commitments to nuclear programs, including the training of specialized personnel and the support of scientific institutions in this field.

During the period covered by the Sixth Plan, a holding company will be created for the state electricity sector.

Dr Maritza Izaguirre, a commissioner appointed by the president, emphasized the importance of the plan to the extent that now it will have not only national repercussions, but also sectorial and regional repercussions. It will provide the coherence and depth necessary to involve the entire nation in the planned effort.

Here is a summary of the elements of the Energy Plan:

--Incorporate existing petrochemical facilities into production.
--Establish the control mechanisms that will be able to measure the operational and administrative efficiency of the industry.
--Create the necessary incentives for an adequate yield on investments in the petrochemical industry.
--Develop the necessary human resources, responding to a continual process of training.
--Quantify natural gas reserves, rich in ethane and propane, in order to develop an adequate production potential so as to guarantee the future operations of the industry.
--Take the necessary steps to ensure the availability of raw materials (naphtha) for special projects.
--Guarantee technical assistance and technology in all phases of development of the petrochemical industry. Along these lines, the role of Venezuelan engineering firms will be studied.
--Evaluate petrochemical programs in light of financial responsibility criteria as well as economic and social ones.
--Redefine national petrochemical policy in order to determine the terms under which national and international private capital will play a role in the different phases of processing.

--Meet the needs of small and isolated localities through small hydroenergy projects wherever possible.
--Increase the interconnective capacity of the national electric system among the large power generation centers.
--Improve the connection contracts among the electrical firms of the country.
--Reactivate the power generation units that are now out of service, if they are capable of being repaired.
--Improve preventive and corrective maintenance programs for thermal generation units so as to permit maximum utilization.
--Replace obsolete equipment and processes with more efficient ones.

Policies

--Support the Caroni Electricity Enterprise in order to avoid additional delays in the Guri project.
--Streamline the administrative procedures with a view to reducing the time required to put the Planta Centro thermal units into operation.
--Strengthen the administrative capacity of the Electrical Administration and Development Corporation (CADAFE), required for the construction of its projects, through the incorporation of trained professionals and qualified technical advisers.
--Support the ENELVEN [expansion unknown] project for the construction of a coal-fired electrical plant. Also, study the possibility of building new plants that will operate with coal, whenever technical conditions permit, all within a rational technical and economic development of coal mines and the transportation of the mineral.
--Guarantee the supply of oil and natural gas derivatives required by the additional power facilities that will begin operations after 1981, in order to overcome the deficit problems resulting from setbacks in the main projects under construction. For this purpose, there will be close cooperation among the purchasers, the electrical firms, and the suppliers, the oil industry.
--Ensure timely financing of generation, transmission and distribution projects implemented by the firms of the electrical subsector. Current electricity rates will also be reviewed in consideration of the fact that such programs involve high investment and operational costs, and also require capital contributions and loans, as well as resources provided by the enterprises themselves.
--Design a price system for the electricity sector that will consider the national use of the country's natural resources for the generation of electricity, such as water, oil and coal.
--Promote the creation of regional electric utility enterprises. For this purpose, the negotiations for transferring CADAFE facilities and equipment on the east coast of Lake Maracaibo to ENELVEN will be accelerated, and studies will begin to define the goals and objectives of the regional enterprises of other areas of the country.
--Raise public awareness of the need to change consumption habits and encourage the conservation of electricity.
--Develop an intensive human resources program.

--Proceed immediately to the establishment of the holding company for the electrical subsector in order to incorporate the state-run enterprises into a single national system capable of implementing the policy set forth by the Executive, that will coordinate, supervise and control the activities of any type undertaken by its subsidiaries so as to guarantee electricity service to the entire country.
--Create the legal means necessary to reorganize and equip the energy sector with adequate tools for development.
--Step up exploration for radioactive minerals through the implementation of a program with a budget sufficient to cover the areas that are potentially most attractive to the nation, such that by the end of the plan's period the areas where the resource will be quantified will have been defined.
--Promote experimental activities aimed at determining the best methods of extraction and purification of uranium and thorium, and the manufacture of heavy water.
--Increase the sample testing capacity of the centers devoted to that activity as a means to support the uranium exploration activities.
--Intensify experimental activities oriented toward the manufacture of combustible elements that use uranium and thorium.
--Use the experimental reactor of the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research as a training tool to educate personnel for the energy industry.
--Promote the use of equipment in university and technological centers by means of the application of resources for the purchase and outfitting of that equipment.
--Sponsor the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals in the country for the purpose of creating the necessary scientific and technical infrastructure to permit the short-term supply of national demand for products that are now imported.
--Gradually incorporate into experimental activities personnel that have been trained abroad in various nuclear disciplines.

For the upcoming 5-year period, the following policy and strategy guidelines have been set forth for the use of coal in the energy sector:

--Maintain exclusive state control over coal exploration and exploitation.
--Step up current coal exploration programs and proceed with the exploration of areas that have potential according to the Index Map, in order to determine the inventory of national coal resources and thus assess their energy role.
--Develop coal as a function of sidero-metallurgical and energy development needs.
--Develop coal-electricity programs in those regions of the country where conditions are conducive to the use of coal for the generation of electricity.
--Develop new markets for the energy use of coal in those industrial activities where it is feasible.
--Evaluate the Santo Domingo coal region for long-term development, in accordance with the national energy policy.
--Continue the coal development program in the state of Zulia in order to provide a convenient supply for the iron and steel complex and the coal-fired power plant that have been planned.

--Support the program to expand the Lobatera coal mines so as to guarantee the supply of regional demand.
--Continue the human resources training program abroad, which the National Council for the Development of the Nuclear Industry has been carrying out, through the sectorial programs of the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation.
--Establish close ties between the national scientific and technological system and the development of nuclear projects, providing support for the various research projects that are taking place.
--Complement as soon as possible the legal, technical, industrial and safety norms that regulate nuclear activities in the country.
--Promote studies to evaluate the potential use of nuclear energy in Venezuela, especially with regard to the preselection of sites in coordination with territorial organization plans.
--Stimulate and motivate the industries and engineering concerns of the country to participate in future nuclear programs.
--Foment the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in industry, medicine, agriculture and livestock, and food preservation.

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BRIEFS

GAS DISCOVERED OFF LOS TESTIGOS--A new discovery of natural gas was just made by LAGOVEN at its Los Testigos 1 well, located to the northeast of the Los Testigos Islands. This confirms that there are gas reserves on the Venezuelan continental shelf. Testing yielded positive results, with a production of up to approximately 480,000 cubic meters of natural gas per day (about 18 million cubic feet). This product is used as a fuel, and in various processes in the petrochemical industry and in the hydrogenation of heavy crude. This well is the northernmost one drilled by LAGOVEN in its offshore program. The vessel Wodeco 9 was used for this purpose; it has been operating north of the Paria Peninsula. The firm also is using a floating platform, the "Rowan Odessa," which is operating in the Gulf of Paria, in its exploration program. The area assigned to LAGOVEN for the development of its offshore program includes the entire continental shelf across from the Orinoco Delta, the Gulf of Paria and the whole coast from the Paria Peninsula to the north, through the eastern portion of the Island of Margarita, to the Island of Aves, the northernmost point in Venezuelan territory. The Los Testigos 1 well is about 100 kilometers north of the coast of the State of Sucre, and a little more than 20 kilometers northeast of the islands bearing the same name. It is worth noting that this is the first discovery in the northern basin, because the others were made closer to the Paria Peninsula: Mejillones 1, gas and very light liquid hydrocarbons; and Patao 1 and Dragon 1, exclusively natural gas. Preliminary tests revealed that the natural gas discovered at Testogos 1 has a greater heating capacity than those discovered earlier. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 22] 8926

SAN ROQUE REFINERY--Barcelona, 29 Sep--The MENEVEN refinery in San Roque achieved a half million man-hours worked without any debilitating accident, as a result of constant concern by the district management, supervisors and supervisees for the basic and indispensable elements of safety on the job. The record 500,000 man-hours were worked between 22 May 1979 and 16 September 1980, a total of 483 work days. This accomplishment is due to the accident prevention programs put into practice by S. A. MENEVEN in the Puerto La Cruz District. It also shows that the San Roque personnel have always borne in mind safety measures, and are convinced that safe work habits yield benefits. During this period, the plants were brought to a halt occasionally because the complexities and risks of the work required that

certain accident prevention norms and procedures be followed. Thus, with a clear awareness of safety and the cooperation of all refinery workers, operations have been carried out normally, without risks to personnel or to the facilities. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p D-17] 8926

LIGHT OIL DISCOVERED IN GUARICO--Maracaibo, 18 Sep--Deposits of light oil with a gravity of 41.3 API were discovered by MENEVEN in the state of Guarico, according to an official spokesman of that Venezuelan Petroleum Inc. (PETROVEN) subsidiary. He indicated that the discovery took place at the Jobal field in the municipality of Tucupido, Ribas District, in the state of Guarico. The well, MJOA-12, was drilled by the MENEVEN drill to a depth of some 7,500 feet. The Chaguaramas formation was penetrated, and five likely sands were found. In Guarico, MENEVEN is carrying out a plan to determine the region's hydrocarbon potential, and for that purpose it will drill 24 wells in search of petroleum and gas. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1] 8926

ALCASA ALUMINUM PRODUCTION--Guayana City, 29 Sep (VENPRES)--This year ALCASA /Caroni Aluminum Company/ will produce 110,000 tons of aluminum as the plant becomes 90 percent operational, ALCASA president Francisco Layrisse said here today. By 1982 plans call for the expansion of a new line of reduction cells which will raise production to 240,000 tons, he adds. Following this expansion, aluminum will rank second in the nation in terms of revenues. Reynolds holds 50 percent of ALCASA's capital while CVG /Guayana Venezuelan Corporation/ holds 28 percent and the Venezuelan Investment Fund holds 22 percent. At present ALCASA, which was founded 13 years ago, is completely run by Venezuelans. Eleven new Venezuelan managers are on the board of directors and most of them have risen from the ranks. Although 13 U.S. citizens remain as advisers to the board, as of today the company is being run by Venezuelan professionals who have made their careers in the company. The company which experienced losses between 1974 and 1979 will close out the year with earnings of over 16 million bolivars. /Text/ /Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 9 Sec 2/ 8599

PRESUMED GUERRILLA ATTACK--Los Teques, 27 Sep--Two alleged guerrilla groups carrying high powered weapons last night attacked two buses loaded with passengers traveling east along an isolated section of the El Guapo Highway between Tapipa and Panaquire. The first attack occurred at 2000 hours when six men dressed in olive green uniforms and wearing hoods over their heads stopped a Mercedes Benz bus dirven by Fernando Garcia, 35. The men who were armed with FALs and submachine guns stripped the passengers of their possessions. The bus was on its way to Margarita Island. The driver resisted the attempts of the subversive group to take control of the frightened and surprised passengers and was hit in the head with the butt of a weapon. After the group collected the money and jewelry from the passengers, they fled in a blue Caprice. The second attack occurred near the site of the first one at 0400 hours. Four individuals wearing masks, dressed in olive green uniforms and armed with submachine guns and grenades stopped a Mercedes Benz bus belonging to the Drivers Union of Margarita which was driven by Eliseo Rafael Betancourt. There were 49 passengers on board. This group used the same method of operation as the earlier one . After taking control of the bus, they took the passengers' money, jewelry and other valuables and fled in a white

Nova. Miranda police officers reported that none of the passengers was injured in either attack and that a manhunt was underway for both groups of subversives. Defense Minister Maj Gen Tomas Abreu Rescaniere traveled to the capital of Miranda early this morning where he visited some military installations. The reasons for the trip were unknown. /Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p D-31/ 8599

DOUGLAS BRAVO ARRESTED IN PARIS--Former guerrilla leader Douglas Bravo and his wife were arrested in Paris by members of the French secret police, the Surete. According to Ramon Morales, a member of the PRV /Party of the Venezuelan Revolution/, the couple had just met with French cinematographer and revolutionary leader George Mattei who was also arrested. George Mattei directed the documentary on the Venezuelan guerrillas which was filmed in the 60's in the mountains of Yaracuy where Douglas Bravo was interviewed. Apparently the French police consider Mattei to be a member of the extreme left because of his support for the Palestinian cause. "For some strange reason the Surete learned of the meeting and arrested them as they were leaving. Bravo was in Paris after having visited China at the invitation of the Communist Party. He also traveled to Korea where he attended ceremonies commemorating the revolution." At the last minute it was reported that Douglas Bravo and his wife had been released but had been given a specific period of time in which to leave France. /Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p D-28/ 8599

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